CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,206—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	22nd Aug.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th Aug.
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 8, 1890

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Valluscning	3,800	550	25th Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
23rd July, 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

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Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS ; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c. from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a. m., on 24th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 20th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 25th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,395	G. Read	26th Aug.

THE above steamer has been built to the highest Class and is specially adapted to the East Indian trade. All her staterooms being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and all the conveniences for an Indian passage are supplied.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.
Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

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PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free,
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

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LOVERS OF ART.

SUPERB and highly artistic OIL PAINTING entitled "A LOVE SONG" by Andreoth in gold frame for only Rs. 500. Length 4 feet 3 inches Breadth 3 feet 9 inches. Imported by the WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co., can be seen at

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(Opposite Phillips & Co., Ld.)

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Capital	...£500,000
„ Subscribed and paid up	...£250.000

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- to make advances on same ;
- to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India : and
- to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

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CAPITAL £1,000,250.

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GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

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CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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Complete and easy reference.
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"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES	9	8
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"REGULATION CLOAKS" For Officers, Correct Pattern, Thoroughly Waterproof, SEWN SEAMS, a highly finished article, the only shape equally comfortable and effective for Walking, Riding and Driving, from	34	0
WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 38 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury, London.

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15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

Bowels. Their action is [illegible] for Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

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PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.

The New Remedy for Sleeplessness—**SULPHONAL-BAYER.**
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.

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In 1oz. Original Bottles only.

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ABU HOTEL.
AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

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A LADY residing in a healthy suburb of London relinquishing the charge of a young motherless family—seeks another to whom she offers a refined home with every care. Highest references. Address, THETA, Stubbs Library, England's Lane, South Hampstead.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (20) Twenty per share (being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum) for the half year ending 30th June, 1890, has been declared and made payable on and after the 25th August, 1890, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1890.

THE
UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

A REVIEW OF ALL QUESTIONS AFFECTING NATIONAL INTERESTS.

AUGUST. ONE SHILLING.

A Summer Night's Dream.—Conclusion.
National Insurance.—IV.
1. By T. GIBSON BOWLES.
2 By Admiral Lord CLARENCE PAGET, G.C.B.
3. By H. HAINES. (Privateering and International Law.) The East in 1890.
The Present State of the Powder Question. By Professor VIVIAN LEWES (R.N. College).
The Command of the Army and the General Staff in France.
A Naval General Staff. By the Author of "The Incubus of the British Navy."
A Fourth "Best Mounted Arm."
The War Training of Navy.—I. By Admiral of the Fleet, Sir G. PHIPPS HORNBY, G.C.B.
W. H ALLEN & Co., London & Calcutta; & all Bookstalls.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 10 lots of ASHES now lying in the Locomotive Works yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagment; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transation.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's office, Parel, 18th August, 1890.

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ASTHMA BALSAM.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
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REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
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WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

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REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

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with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ____________ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

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Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

NOTICES.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE—THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 27th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED.
General Manager.

Bombay, 13th August, 1890.

IN VIEW of the probable construction of a Railway between GODHRA and RUTLAM, the undersigned notifies that he is willing TO SELL about (1,000) one thousand SAL TREES, standing, in the Mandla Forests.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of EMPTY BEER CASKS.

All applications must reach the Undersigned before the end of this month.

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OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and sea breeze, and is of the best designs Offers open till 30th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K.," care of this paper.

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VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

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COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
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warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

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THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

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Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

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LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!
H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

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This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus.*

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For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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THE
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FOR AUGUST 1890.
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AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

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GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862	£309,690 0 0
,,	1885	£988,156 0 0
,,	1886	£956,039 0 0
,,	1889	£1,101,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

74	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months............Rs. 26
Six months............,, 13-8

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OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars London.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

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Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

NOTICE.

GEO. HODSON,
NURSERY GARDEN AND SEED STORE.
17, RESIDENCY ROAD, BANGALORE.
FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS
Of all descriptions sent to any part of India.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
TERMS CASH.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL............£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

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Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
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Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 2
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	927½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National S. W. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	560
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	...	177½
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Hengoli Press Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	...	155
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co. Ld.	240	450	450	5	200
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	50	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	175
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	600	40	375
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	480
	1,200	250	2.0	..	230
Jolkart	--	1,000			60

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	105xd
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,200	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	725xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,300
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	825
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	775
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	,000	7½ pr. ct	700
Geyer & Co.Ld	500	10	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	17	26⅓	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	6
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	65xd
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	392½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	25	8,000	1,000	No Dvd	1,5.0
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	±	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	690
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	885
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	905
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	555
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	615
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	560
ramjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	440
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	825
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	945
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	6,00	1,000	1,000	...	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	695
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	175
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	19 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,195
azagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
aharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
tional	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
w Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
riental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,800	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,270
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	600	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	620
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	305
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	21	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	615
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		635

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Calder (s), from Busreh; Siam (s), Aden and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf; and Sophia Joakim (barque), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchmarlo entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Calder yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 9th August, 1890, shows an decrease of Rs. 88,568, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 9th August, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 73,824, in receipts.

FOUND.—Five currency notes for Rs. 5 each were on Saturday found lying on the floor of the Paper Currency Office by a police constable. The notes were made over to the manager of the office.

ARRIVAL OF BARODA PRINCES.—Futeesing Syajee Rao Maharaj and Jeysing Syajee Rao Maharaj, sons of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by fifty-five followers, arrived here on Sunday, and took up their residence, at Walkeshwar.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. J. Mulroney, residing at Frere Road, reports the theft of property, valued at Rs. 87 from his room, on Saturday last. Mr. J. Ingle, residing at Colaba Causeway, reports the theft of a black coat and waistcoat, valued at Rs. 12, from his bed-room, on Saturday last.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A COMMISSION AGENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Briscoe appeared before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram and obtained a summons against Mr. Max Ungwar, a commission agent, on a charge of selling liquor without a licence. The case will be returnable on Friday next, when defendant will be called upon to answer the charge of importing, selling, and having in his possession illegal photographs.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Vishnoo Kondiba, aged 30 years, a labourer, employed in a linseed godown, at Argyle Road, belonging to Wussunjee Hirjee. About five weeks ago whilst deceased was working in the godown a stack of bags of teelseed fell on him, and broke his back. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, when it was discovered that his spine was fractured. He lingered till Sunday, when he died. The verdict was, that the death of Vishnoo Kondiba was caused by fracture of the spine, the result of the accidental fall of a bag of teelseed from a stack upon him."

STEALING FROM DHOBIES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Eddoo Rama before Mr. Richardson, upon three separate charges of theft of property, consisting of articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 18, belonging to a woman, named Wittabai, and two other washer-women from the Dhobie Wada, at Mahaluximee, on Wednesday last. The accused was arrested with the stolen property in his possession at Matoonga on suspicion, and upon subsequent enquiries the articles of wearing apparel were found to belong to the three complainants, who identified them. Edoo Rama, on pleading guilty to the three charges, was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of two months and ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE DOCKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lee Smith charged a Hindoo boy, named Sadia Siar, aged fourteen years, and Rama Bhagia, with the theft of five pieces of lead and six pieces of brass, valued at Rs. 16, the property of the s. s. Purulia, which was identified by Gunner Edward Kirstensen. On their arrest by the police the culprits were taken on board the vessel, where the property was claimed. The magistrate convicted both the accused, but taking into consideration the youth of the first prisoner, sent him to jail with one day's simple imprisonment. His companion was ordered to be confined to jail for one week. As a second charge of the theft of a piece of spelter, the property of the Port Trust, was proved against the boy, his Worship sentenced him to receive three stripes with the rattan.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford charged Martin Fernandez, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, with assaulting Sunker Goorarjee, a police constable. Whilst the complainant was proceeding home on Sunday forenoon along the Cruickshank Road, he noticed a number of people gambling for money by playing at marbles. In securing one of the gamblers he took him to the Esplanade Police Chowkey. On resuming his way homewards and along the same road he was met by Martin at the gates of the Esplanade College, who fell upon him quite unexpectedly and dealt him two severe blows on the head, which caused the sepoy to fall to the ground in an unconscious state. Prisoner then made good his escape. The complainant was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to have his wound dressed, and when he recovered he gave a description to the Inspector, which led to Martin being arrested in a house, at Dhobie Talao. On the prisoner being placed before the Magistrate he denied the charge and produced a witness in support of his statement. His Worship, who was not satisfied with the story of the accused, committed him to jail with one month's rigorous imprisonment, and further bound him over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

THE NATIVE THEISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The Young Native Theists' Self-improvement Association held a small social gathering of its members on Sunday, the 17th instant, at Green Villa, the residence of Mr. Pranjivandas Culliandas. Each member had introduced one guest to the gathering and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang was the principal guest of the evening. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, the president, made a short speech according welcome to the guests. Some time was then spent in conversation and in admiring the exquisitely beautiful pictures and other excellent articles with which the drawing-room of Mr. Pranjivandas is furnished. The company then partook of light refreshments; after which Dr. Atmaram made a few remarks eulogising the aims of the Association, and gave some valuable advice to the members. Mr. Kane proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Atmaram for his responding to their invitation, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. N. G. Welinkar proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Pranjivandas Culliandass for placing at the disposal of the Association his magnificent house. He thought that along with intelligence and activity, wealth was also necessary for the improvement of their condition. The proposition was carried by acclamation. The proceedings of the evening were much enlivened by music.

A GHARRYWALLA'S RACE FROM A BAILIFF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford charged Dilla Neesa, a driver of a public conveyance, with rash and furious driving, on Sunday last. The accused was driving his master's son at the time, who, on catching sight of a bailiff whom he had eluded on several occasions, bade his coachman urge the horse into a gallop, so as to get beyond reach of that unpleasant official. The driver, in consequence tore past the Crawford Market down the main road towards Bori Bunder, at a rapid pace and did not rein in till he had gained Parsee Bazaar Gate Street, where the occupant of the carriage got out in haste and directed the accused to drive away from the house, lest the conveyance should be recognised by the police and the bailiff, who were following. In executing his employer's injunction, the prisoner drove down towards the Fort and passed through Church Gate Street at a great speed. A policeman doing duty there hailed to him to pull in his animal; but as he did not heed the warning the sepoy took a gharry, and followed him. Dilla drove past the Queen's Statute on to the Queen's Road and was finally compelled to draw in his horse near the Marine Lines, where he was stopped by another policeman. Owing to its being Sunday there was scarcely any traffic in the streets—a circumstance which no doubt led to the escapade of the accused being unattended by serious accident. The Magistrate, in convicting the prisoner reminded him that he had committed a very dangerous and rash act, since he not only risked his own life, but the lives of the public in the streets through which he passed, and in consequence fined him Rs. 10.

DISCOVERY OF TREASURE.—Syad Bawamian Pirmian the wadia manager who is in charge of the giras of the late Durbar Shri Nathoo Champ Raj, the Sanala talukdar, and a shareholder of Jetpur, has discovered a sum of a lakh of rupees buried in the residence of the late Durbar. As there is a likelihood of more money being found in and about the place, vigorous search is being made.—*Kathiawar Times.*

CRICKET.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL C. C. VS. YOUNG REAY C. C.

THE above match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Sunday. The captain of the F. H. S. C. Club having won the toss elected to bat. Affinwalla, K. Mistry and Karanjia's batting was excellent, their 29, 27, 18 having been put together in exceedingly good style. The score of the F. H. S. C. Club reached to 113, their opponent's bowling and fielding were good. The Young Reay C. Club could not stand against Messrs. Karanjia and Lawyer's bowling. They scored only 28 and a follow on was necessary. In their second attempt they did better, and scored 72 for the loss of 5 wickets, leaving the F. H. S. C. Club winners in the first innings by 85.

F. H. S. C. CLUB.

Vasanji b Tapia	5
M Mehta b Tapia	9
Lawyer c and b Lala	3
Affinvalla run out b Doctor	29
Karanjia b Tapia	18
Reporter b Tapia	1
Antia c and b Mody	0
K Mistry b Khambhata	27
H Patel b Mody	3
Maudavala run out b Lala	6
T Mehta c and b Doctor	0
Ratnagar not out	2
Extras	12
Total	113

THE Y. REAY C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Diveatry b Karanjia	5	b Lawyer	9
Colabavala run out b Lawyer	0	b Affinvala	4
Gazdar run out b Karanjia	7	not out	7
Tapia b Lawyer	1	not out	27
Khambhata b Lawyer	1	b Reporter	5
Harda not out	0		
Lala c and b Karanjia	0		
Doctor b Karanjia	4	did not bat.	
L Mody b Lawyer	0		
Engineer c and b Karanjia.	0		
Bulsara run out c Lawyer	0		
Mody absent	0	c and b Karanjia	9
Extras	4	Extras	10
Total	28	Total	72

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL VS. SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION.

A match was played on Sunday between the Bombay High School and Sir J. J. P. B. Institution C. Clubs. The Bombay High School scored 86 runs, the chief contributors being J. Karanjia, 26; N. Saklatwalla, 22 not out; and Bennett, 18. The Baronet School made 68 runs, of which Iranee scored 18; Engineer, 14; and Chinoy, 12. Chinoy bowled remarkably well for the Baronet School C. Club, taking 8 wickets for 28 runs. The Bombay High School scored 70 runs for 7 wickets, in the second innings.

THE LIBERAL CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. P. S. Master, honorary secretary of the Liberal C. C., writing to us from the Marine Lines yesterday, says:—In your issue of the 13th inst., under the head of cricket, appears a statement to the following effect:—"the Liberal C. C., playing against the Grant Road Wanderers, lost by 11 wickets and 54 runs." The Liberal Club that has thus been defeated, has nothing whatever to do with the Liberal C. C. of the Marine Ground, the year of the establishment whereof dates so far back as 1885. I am sorry to see that though our club has from 1885 been called the Liberal C. C. another club should assume the same name.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. C. VS. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

A match was played between the St. Xavier's College Cricket Club and the Young Zoroastrian C. Club on Sunday. The Xavierites winning the toss elected to bat, and scored 45 runs; whilst the Zoroastrian scored 33 runs. In the second innings the Xavierites scored 75 runs losing 5 wickets, and closed their innings; when the Zoroastrian scored 38, runs for a fall of 4 wickets, when time was called. The Zoroastrians were thus defeated by 12 runs. For the Xavierites Messrs. Bamji scored 20 runs (not out). Patel 18, and Mody 14, respectively. For the Zoroastrians, Mr. N. M. Daboo scored 18, Mr. P. D. Patel, a Xavierite, made a brilliant [illegible] saved what would have been 5 runs the least, he was loudly applauded by both the parties for his feat.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—100 cases whisky, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

Clan Graham s—2 hogsheads whisky, J Connell.

Clan Macgregor s—10 cases whisky, R Ramchundra and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Waverley s—375 cases bar soap, E Allybhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Asia s—5 cases whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.

Ganges s—25 cases sherry, R Ramchundra and Co.; 22 cases cognac, &c., Cutler, Palmer, and Co.; 17 cases provision, &c., Green and Read; 4 cases ham and bacon, F Cornaglia; 15 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, D Dadabhoy; 13 cases provision, Jamsetjee and Co.; 28 cases hams, bacon, &c., Treacher and Co.; 77 cases oilmenstores, &c., E Russooljee; 84 cases oilmenstore R Jooma.

Thames s—5 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

Kerbella s—28 cases champagne, The Bombay Co.

Canton s—14 bales printing paper, the "Bombay Gazette;" 14 cases varnish, T F Bengalee.

Henzada s—17 cases oilmenstores and 5 cases cheese, D Burjorjee; 9 cases cheeser, &c, H Mamedally; 10 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 25 drums turpentine, M A Kader.

FROM ANTWERP.

Liscard s—6 cases eau-de-cologne, E Sumsoodin and Co.

Kangra s—20 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

Henzada s—10 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co; 135 cases candles, A Habatcolabhoy; 70 cases window glass, A Cader M Ebramjee; 58 cases window glass, M Ebramjee.

Mary Beyts s—50 cases window glass, M E Kagdy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Ganges s—50 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjeee Framjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ganges, 52 cases gins, Jamsetjee Framjee; 50 cases geneva, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—22 bales wool, G Ragomal.

FOR LONDON.

Henzada s—65 cwts coiryarn, M Moo'jee; 20 cwts palsimace, D Peerbhoy; 221 lbs nettle, F D Panday and Co; 18 bales hides and skin, W and A Graham and Co; 22 bales rags, J Esmalljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ehrenfels s—3,000 cwts poppyseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts groundnuts, F Hurst.

Inchmarlo s—4,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, David, Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, 6,002 cwts linseed, and 933 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3,399 poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—50 bales twist, Lalljee Cutchra; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 35 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 102 cwts fennel seed bysabol, &c. Quan Lun Eaoo; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 175 cwts cloves, bedellum, &c, Yeu Lun Ching; 5 cwts ivory, L Chuttoo; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 47 cases opium, the Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—55 bales twist, C Ebram; 115 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—3,000 cwts wheat and 66 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Europa, 1,433 tons, Captain R Jones, will sail to-day for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain W Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 352 cases opium, and 15 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Werneth Hall, 2,620 tons, Captain A Buck, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain R Steel, Lieut E Bonesfield, and Mr. B D Armour.

THE steam-ship Knight Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J Thomas, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Tyne with a cargo of 5,014 tons coals, and Mr McCauseland as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Teheran, 1,684 tons, Captain Chas. Sams, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Joddah, with 893 pilgrims as passengers on board. During the voyage there were 24 deaths, caused by diarrhœa, old age, liver, and choleraic diarrhœa. The ship was kept in quarantine after the arrival. The Health Officer of the Port visited the ship and found two cases of small-pox. They were at once removed to the Municipal Hospital at Grant Road. The vaccinators were sent on board to vaccinate those who were unprotected. After the operation had been performed all the passengers disembarked yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, after which the ship was ordered to be disinfected.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clio	1779	Rea	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B and P S N Co.
„ Taif	787	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
„ Inchmarlo	1923	Eno	K	K. Nixon.
„ Ehrenfels	1521	Kayser	L	Glade & Co.
„ Henzada	1340	Avern	N	B I S N Co
„ Europa	1433	Jones	Q	K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham.
„ R Rubattino	3014	Merello	3	N G Italiana.
„ Nizam	1615	Jephson	8	P & O S N Co
„ Waverly	2022	Calvert	12	K. Nixon & Co
„ W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Calder (s)	Fairweather	Busreh, Aug 2.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, Aug 12.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Kilwa (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Sophia Joakim (b)	Nacoda	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.

„ Calder, for Persian Gulf.

„ Siam, for Aden, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Europa, Jones, for Port Said.

„ Werneth Hall, Buck, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.

14 Lord Charlemont s ...Dunn...... Sourabaya, Aug 1.

Pallas s ....Valiant ..Liverpool, July 15.

DEPARTURE.

August 14.—Steamer City of Khios.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Leonard, Captain, Bo, 1st North Lanc. Regt, on leave, from Poona.

Barry, Surgeon, Bo, IMS, off leave, from Beejapore.

AUGUST 18.

Stopford, Captain, Bengal, 2nd Bn Derbyshire Regt, off leave, from England.

Mayne, Surgeon-Major, Ms, IMS, from sick leave, from England.

Pollock, Captain, Bengal, 7th B C, on leave, from England.

Laurence, Lieut, Bo, Ex Engr, Mily Works, on duty,

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 16.

Eden, Major, Bo, R H A, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 19th August, 1890.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A." Company:—No. 2892 Vol. D. M. Cleveland, No. 2893 Vol. G. Saunders, and No. 2894 Vol. J. Fido.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be drill with swords for all Recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m., this evening, and Friday, the 22nd instant.

3. There will be riding drill for all Recruits on Wednesday, the 20th, and Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m., at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, 19th August, 1890.

For the week commencing Monday, 18th August, 1890:—

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-quarters:—

Morning Drills.

To-day (19th) 20th Wednesday, 21st Thursday, 22nd Friday.—7 a.m. Gun drill.

Evening Drills.

20th Wednesday,—6-30 p. m. Carbine drill for Recruits. 22nd Friday, 6-30 p.m. Gun drill.

2. There will be a Battery Committee Meeting at Head-quarters on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,

(Sd.) A. LESLIE Captain, Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

192-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Morarjee Khimjee vs Soonabai—Ardaser, H and D.

301-90—E Wilkin—Purshotum Lulloo and another vs. C A Turner and others—In person.

335-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Mahomed Hajee Cassum and another vs Hajee Oosman Chotani—Thakurdas, D and C.

375-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Chuttrapathy Lokmal and others vs Takersey Dewjee and others.

402-90—Payne, G and S—Mayaram Bhonjee vs Bai Luckmibai—Conroy and B.

405-90—Roughton and B—Esmail Joosub Lukha vs Abba Meeya Abdul Karim and anothers—Chitnis, M and M, Chalk, W and S, and M H Khan for claimants—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Ramjee Wagojee Gholay and others. F A Little, for Government, Payne G and S for mortgagee—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

129-90—Crawford, B B and B—Seskurn Sameermul and others vs Dewraj Thakersey and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

551-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—H C and B, F and D, and P and R.

213-90—In person, a pauper, Moosa Ibrahim *alias* Suleman vs Esmail Hoosein—In person.

235-90—Chitnis, M and M—Javerbai vs Kablibai and another—Jefferson, B D and K, and Little, S F and N.

303-90—A F Turner—Loomba Rama and others vs. Parbhoodas Goverdhundas.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 15th August, 1890:—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported. In.	ct.	Rainfall on date. In.	ct.	Total during 1890. In.	ct.
Ghadechi	16	61	...		16	61
Songad	11	58	0	20	11	78
Dhola	18	14	0	9	18	23
Chuda	9	87	...		9	87
Chital	10	40	...		10	40
Jetpur	4	45	...		4	45
Jetalsar	3	52	...		3	52
Upleta	8	46	0	24	8	70
Wansjalia	8	39	0	13	8	52
Porebandar	12	53	...		12	53
Junagad	20	81	0	20	21	1
Veraval	19	20	0	20	19	40

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF AUGUST, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·614	W	1	90·6	78·1	74	..	24·50	+6·25
Agra	29·668	S W	5	87·6	76·5	87	..	23·81	+1·92
Cawnpore	29·689	W S W	5	83·0	76·9	83	0·02	32·78	...
Allahabad	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Jhansi	29·669	S S W	3	87·4	75·9	79	...	42·06	+15·59
Jacobabad	29·519	S E	5	102·5	77·7	72	..	2·08	−0·54
Kurrachee	29·642	W N W	19	84·6	75·8	89	...	7·01	+1·98
Ajmere	29·712	S W	9	82·7	74·6	88	0·02	10·29	[illegible]
Deesa	29·716	S S W	14	82·6	72·8	88	0·04	13·53	−4·15
Rajkote	29·751	S W	15	84·9	72·3	88	0·10	13·63	−8·30
Neemuch	29·760	W S W	15	82·8	70·6	80	..	15·66	−3·98
Indore	29·791	W S W	4	79·1	70·0	87	..	21·64	+0·19
Saugor	29·717	W S W	6	78·3	71·1	90	0·05	40·93	+11·44
Jubbulpur	..	...	..	...	..	.	..	••	...
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	••	...
Khandwa	29·784	W	9	82·2	74·7	79	...	16·41	−3·15
Raipur	29·682	W N W	6	85·0	74·6	84	0·28	23·94	−12·32
Nagpoor	29·752	N N W	7	84·2	74·1	85	0·02	35·49	+5·06
Amraoti	29·779	WN W	9	81·9	71·3	86	..	23·50	+1·81
Akola	29·788	N W	11	83·0	71·7	82	..	25·22	+4·17
Surat	29·813	S W	F	85·0	75·0	86	...	48·17	+17·71
Malegaon	29·809	W S W	11	83·9	71·7	73	...	9·07	−3·23
Bombay	29·853	W	16	82·7	74·0	91	0·07	53·72	−2·81
Poona	29·872	W	11	77·9	67·9	88	0·02	11·10	−2·34
Sholapore	29·865	WN W	14	86·2	68·5	74	..	11·55	−2·60
Rutnagiri	29·878	W	8	83·9	72·9	86	0·16	114·69	+35·02
Belgaum	29·879	W	4	76·3	64·8	95	0·01	33·78	+4·45
Goa	29·885	N W	13	82·0	75·0	95	0·25	75·57	..
Karwar	29·895	W	6	81·7	72·8	87	0·03	108·92	+17·72
Mangalore	29·925	N	1	78·8	71·9	90	0·05	69·63	−16·10
Calicut	29·918	N N W	4	82·8	74·1	89	0·03	65·31	−7·65
Cochin	29·930	Calm	M	84·3	72·6	78	..	46·62	−14·05
Bangalore	29·915	W S W	6	81·7	65·4	..	..	8·31	−2·89
Secunderabad	29·829	..	..	84·7	70·3	79	0·31	22·22	+7·05
Masulipatam	29·765	WN W	3	88·1	77·5	88	0·02	11·48	−3·46
Bellary	29·876	W	13	90·0	72·3	78	..	2·70	−2·53
Cuddapah	29·868	N W	...	83·5	73·8	80	..	10·83	+0·76
Madras	29·812	W SW	9	89·2	77·1	82	..	10·39	+0·87
Coimbatore	29·895	S W	5	87·8	68·8	81	...	0·78	−3·16
Trichinopoly	29·856	W	8	99·6	77·8	62	..	6·77	+1·99
Negapatam	29·856	S W	5	90·5	76·7	68	..	4·81	−1·25
Colombo, (17th)	29·925	W S W	11	85·0	76·5	71	..	5·55	−12·05

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased slowly in Sind, Gujarat, and also at Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin, but has increased everywhere else. The rise has been moderate at Delhi, Cawnpore, Bangalore and Secunderabad, but elsewhere the changes have been small. The difference of pressure between Jacobabad and Cochin is ·411", which is slightly above the normal. The baric gradients are rather steep in Sind, Gujarat, and Rajputana, but over the rest of the country they are moderate. The barometer reads below the normal average of Delhi and Karachi, and above it elsewhere. The excess is greatest in Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad, but elsewhere are blowing from their usual monsoon directions. The wind force has been moderately above the average at Bellary, Sholapur, Akola, Neemuch, Rajkot, places. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Neemuch, 16 at Rajkot and Akola, 14 at Malegaon and 12 at Karachi, Amraoti and Bombay. The maximum temperature continues to be below the normal average over the greater part of the country, except at Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly, where it is slightly above it. The highest maximum was 102° at Jacobabad. The night temperature variations are much the same as yesterday. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore and Belgaum (65°). Humidity changes are generally small and irregular, and the skies are generally cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country. Light rain has fallen at Cawnpore, Nagpur, Ajmere, Raipur, Deesa, Saugor, Rajkot, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. Pressure is abnormally high over nearly the whole country, and as the monsoon winds in the Arabian Sea are fresh to light, light local and scattered showers only are probable. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast is very weak, being only of half the average strength to-day. The Mail steamer "Siam," which arrived in harbour last night, report as follows:—"From the Gulf of Aden long. 51° E., light to moderate south-easterly winds; to long 64°, fresh south-west monsoon and fine; to arrival, light monsoon, cloudy weather and moderate falling sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th August, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·763
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. nex. day)	82·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·3
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	363
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during month	7·55
„ „ year	53·71
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th August	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, August 12.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	DEPARTURES. Date.	To.
July.					
14	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Cruise		
21	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali coast.		
26	Aislaby	Dennis	Barry	7	Kurrachee
29	Etoile (Fch. G. boat)	Carfort	Obock		
30	Chicklade	Collingwood.	Barry	6	Calcutta
August.					
2	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	12	Bombay
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida	7	Perim
5	Woodcock	Bowman	Mussowa	6	Suakim
	Isla de Mindanao	Galliana	Manilla	5	Liverpool
	Ganges	Alderton	London		Bombay
	Rothesay	Rainnie	Bassein		Port Said F O
	Natal	Such	Shanghai		Marseilles
	Douro	Marshall	Bombay		Hull
	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim		
	Khiva	Shumacker	Mauritius	6	Jeddah
6	Clan Monroe	Alexander	Madras		London
	Isla de Panay	Baste	Liverpool		Manilla
	R. Rubattino	Crucianni	Genoa		Bombay
	Seghalien	Homery	Marseilles	7	China
	Liguria	Dixon	Sydney		London
7	Wilcannia	Thomas	Sydney		London
	C. Matheson	Beer	Calcutta	8	London
	Kangra	Ingram	Bombay		Liverpool & London
8	Amarapoora	Corrin	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Trifels	Schwarz	Bombay		Hamburg
	Ursa	Phippen	Barry		
	Rome	Adamson	Bombay	8	London
	Ziga-Zag	Rahiat	Hodeida	13	Suez
	Navarino	Bergemann	London	8	Calcutta
9	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa	9	Mussowa
	Huzara	Campbell	London	10	Bombay
	Mendoza	Lafont	Zanzibar		Marseilles
10	Po	Barboro	Bombay		Genoa
	Akbar	Baldwin	Bombay		Mussowa
	Tuna	Craig	Berbera	11	Berbera
11	Clan McGregor	Miller	Bombay		Cardiff
	Teheran	Sams	Jeddah		Bombay
	Oceanien	Paydenot	Marseilles		Mauritius
	Urania	Smith	Barry		
	Ayame (Dredger)	Ruhe	Renfrew		
	Thisbe	Perini	Bombay	12	Trieste

TOWARDS the memorial to Lord Nelson, it is stated that the Queen has given a donation of £150, the Prince of Wales a hundred guineas, the Duke of Edinburgh £50, and the Duke of Cambridge £20.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1st AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Commander H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 1st August, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Miss M Scott
Major Glancy
Mr and Mrs E M George and infant
Capt Stopford
Surgn H Brabazon
Mr W Reid
Capt Pollock
Mrs M B Cousens, and 3 children
Mr J H Lowe
Mr G Hackney
Mr G Andrews
Mr C Dunn

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Ghose
Mrs W Reid
Mr R P Clogstone
Mr Connerford
Mr W Pockett
Mr J Twigg
Mr F C Couchman
Mr Fenner
Mr W Nathan
Mr Shuttleworth
Lieut E E Townsend
Surgn-Major Mayne
Mr and Mrs D'Angiles and infant

FROM VENICE.—Mr F Anderson.

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr and Mrs Fowler.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

LORD SALISBURY, in the House of Lords on Monday, was called upon to withstand a somewhat personal assault. Lord Stratheden and Campbell called attention to the combination in one person of the offices of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. He moved for a return of precedents on the matter, and argued that we had not benefited by the present arrangement. A man could not be the leader of an orchestra and at the same time play the kettledrum. Lord Salisbury, in reply, denied that any one of the things of which Lord Stratheden and Campbell complained was due to the present arrangement, and matters, he added, would have been precisely the same had he held the office of Foreign Minister alone. He pointed out that the Prime Minister always held some office—the First Lordship of the Treasury or some other; and the present arrangement was simply a matter of convenience. If the combination of the two offices of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary be convenient for the Government, it was a combination which may be wisely permitted, and which affects injuriously neither the general conduct of the business of the Government nor the conduct of foreign affairs. After a few remarks by Earl Granville, the motion of Lord Stratheden and Campbell was withdrawn.

Free education in Scotland has been the chief topic discussed in the Commons this week. When the Local Taxation Bill was taken up in Committee, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman moved his amendment that £90,000 be substituted for £40,000 proposed to be given by the bill to Scotland. He argued that the sum available should be devoted to freeing from the payment of fees the entire system of primary education in Scotland. In the course of the debate which followed, Mr. Hunter challenged the Government with being opposed to free education. The amendment was rejected by 188 votes to 164. On the following evening the House considered an amendment proposed by Mr. C. Parker, the object of which was to free all the standards in the Scottish Education Code. The amendment was rejected by 197 votes against 158. Mr. Goschen moved the insertion of words to appropriate £35,000 to the County and Town Councils or local Commissioners in Scotland in proportion to the respective valuations in aid of local rates. Mr. Bryce moved as an amendment that the money should be applied to educational purposes in such manner as may be prescribed by a scheme for each county and burgh, framed by each such Council, and approved by the Scottish Education Department. After a good deal of discussion the Committee divided on Mr. Bryce's amendment, which was supported by 139 votes and negatived by 187.

Mr. Caine has been selected by the "Liberal Two Hundred" of the Eastern Division of Bradford as the Home Rule candidate at the next election.

The Dunlo divorce suit was concluded before Sir James Hannen and a special jury on Wednesday. The jury, after consulting for fifteen minutes, found that the respondent and co-respondent had not committed adultery. His Lordship thereupon dismissed the petition, with costs for Lady Dunlo and the co-respondent.

At the first general meeting of the British East Africa Company, Sir William Mackinnon said the great thing now was to get a railway established between the coast and the great lake, and to put a few steamers on that lake. The Anglo-German agreement had put them in a very favourable position as compared with what they had been in previously. and Dover Railway Company's steamers, who struck work recently, have been replaced by others, mostly Frenchmen.

The grave financial troubles in the Argentine Republic have culminated in revolution and bloodshed. The imprisonment of officers of the army at Buenos Ayres on a charge of having conspired against the Government was followed last Saturday morning by an open insurrection on the part of the Buenos Ayres garrison. The soldiers, instigated, it is said, by the officers, expressed a determination to overthrow the Government. They appear to have been joined by a formidable band of the citizens. An attack was first made on the residence of Dr. Celman, the President, who, however, effected his escape and fled to Rosario. Senor Gracia, the Minister of Finance, was captured and thrown into prison. Other Ministers met a like fate. With the National Guard, the armed police, and loyal soldiers, the authorities endeavoured to meet the rebels, and during many hours there was severe fighting in the streets of Buenos Ayres. Three thousand Government troops arrived in the city on Tuesday forenoon, and at once made an attack—an unsuccessful attack—on the entrenched positions of the insurgents. But the latest news is that the Government have triumphed over the insurgents, that the latter have submitted, that comparative quiet has been restored in Buenos Ayres, and that business is being resumed. This is confirmed by a telegram from Rio de Janeiro which states that the revolutionary leaders have accepted the conditions of the Government.

A crisis of great gravity exists in Central America. The severe defeat last week of the forces of Guatemala by the San Salvador army paralysed all authority throughout the Guatemala Republic, and the capital on Friday and Saturday was completely in the hands of the mob, who demanded the death of General Barillas. The people have revolted against the Government, and complete confusion prevails. Guatemala and San Salvadar are hastening to effect a concentration of their forces, and at any moment intelligence of further fighting may be expected.

A Berlin newspaper has published General Caprivi's memorandum on the Anglo-German agreement. It points out that the German Colonial policy had at times come in contact with English schemes, and given rise to complications and disagreements. Both countries had agreed to treat the matters in dispute from one standpoint, that of bringing about an understanding, and where interests differed, by mutual concession. The memorandum proceeds to state the reasons which led to the agreement as regards different parts of Africa, and concludes by referring to the value of Heligoland from the point of view of national affection and of its military importance. The possession of the island, it is stated, renders the defence of the North Sea coast and of the German Ocean itself easier, and makes it much more difficult for an enemy to establish a blockade. The Government, it is added, may perhaps enlarge the harbour and make it a refuge for merchant and fishing vessels in rough weather.

Intelligence has been received in London from Quillimane to the effect that the Portugese officials are again raising difficulties on the Shire. The Governor-General of Mozambique, however, has left Mozambique for Quillimane in order to re-establish harmony.

A telegram from Suakim describes what appears to have been a storm of unprecedented violence which passed over that region last Saturday, causing great damage to property. In the interior of the Soudan great distress prevails, and many deaths from sheer starvation occur every day.

An appalling mining disaster has occurred in the district of St. Etienne, France. About 120 lives are said to have been lost.

A cyclone of great violence has passed over a portion of Massachusetts, causing much damage and loss of life. Eight persons were killed, 35 injured, and no less than 500 are rendered homeless.

OBITUARY.—Surg.-Gen. Sir J. C. Brown, K.C.B., Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. G. Delane, Ben. Ret.; E. P. Powney, Esq., late M.C.S.; Sir W. Baillie; Sir W. Hoffmeister; Gen. J. D. Baillie; Col. H. Cartwright; Hussein Bey; M. Barbe; Lady Bates.

CONSTANTINOPLE papers have just announced with befitting solemnity, that the Sultan has received a present from his aunt Adile, of a Georgian slave, who is described as an exquisitely beautiful damsel of sixteen. She was taken to the Yildiz Kiosk in a gilt coach, closely curtained, and escorted by a number of gigantic Nubian eunuchs.

THE newspapers are all quoting with surprise a paragraph from a German journal pointing out the fact that a person may walk through seven German states in seven hours. Before Bismarck remodelled Germany the road from Frankfort to Homburg (about ten miles) took the traveller by five states—Frankfort, Darmstadt, Nassau, Cassel, and Homburg.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin,* imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds. Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 380 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

NOVELTY ! NOVELTY ! ! Great variety of CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, in quite a new style. Time-pieces with little Dollies jumping, with little Dollies swinging all along the Clock is going, very neatly made and cheapest ever offered to the Bombay public. Prices varying from 25 to 4 rupees. Please have a look in at JAHANGEER C. CAWASJEE, Watch-maker, 97, Meadow Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

STEEL TARGETS for Air gun practice, of different kinds from Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

ARE you a martyr to Dyspepsia or Hysteria? If so, use a bottle of Motivala's Dinner Pills which only costs six annas, and you will be surprised at the immense good which they will do you. For certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUNKAH LEATHER THONG, five annas per yard; will be found much more durable than the ordinary rope, also Ammunition Boots, Cawnpore made Gent's sizes. Rs. 5 per pair.—BROWNE BROTHERS, 25, Parel Road, Byculla.

MONTHLY NURSE and MIDWIFE.—Diploma (Liverpool) open for engagements. Address NURSE, Temperance Hall, Colaba.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to MR. DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, No. 113, Hornby Road, Fort.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap. Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Studs at, Rs. 3; Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 11 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

TIN TRUNKS, TIN TRUNKS, just to hand with rollers, very strong and durable Prices from Rs. 5-14; also despatch boxes Rs. 2-14, cheaper than others, SHROFF BROTHERS.

ENGLISH HOTEL Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.—Most centrally situted. Apartments airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

TRICYCLE AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-4, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WANTED, a CAPTAIN and a CHIEF ENGINEER, for s. s. "Hindoo." Apply to Messrs. KHATAU JEVANDAS and Co., Agents, 93, Bazaar Gate.

KIRKEE.—TO LET a large and very com- [illegible] Rupees [illegible] per month. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! !—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and HAM on Cut at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY.
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not. therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

OUR advices this evening are of a local character, the latest news to hand by wire from England and America having been included in our report of Saturday evening's date.

MONEY—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	9,89,162
" " Branches	Inc. "	1,83,837
Other Deposits	Dec. "	1,40,523
Government Securities	Dec. "	4,327
Loans	Dec. "	7,03,979
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	8,29,245
Cash with other Banks	Inc. "	1,17,352
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	5,73,813

The feeling of ease in the open market continues; and although the Presidency Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon shows only the modest increase of 5¾ lakhs, compared with the large addition of 28½ lakhs, disclosed by the previous Return, the figures which we give above show that Government withdrawals had again reduced the balance which would otherwise have been considerably greater. It will be noticed that there had been a slight decrease in Private Deposits; but against this we have a material falling off both in Loans and Bills Discounted, the net diminution in the trade demand being represented by close upon 14 lakhs.

COTTON remains quiet, and without quotable change in rates, a small local business having been again reported to-day. The purchases, which sum up about 1,700 bales, have been made up mainly of Akola Ginned at Rs. 181; Akola, at Rs. 175, and Oomra, at Rs. 175-9; together with a little Julgaum, at Rs. 180; Damergaum Ginned, at Rs. 196; and Barsi, at Rs. 190 per candy.

The break in the rainy weather, which was so much needed in several cotton-growing districts in the Bengal and Oomrawatee circles at the date of the last telegraphic weather and crop reports in the middle of last week has meantime occurred to a great extent, not an inch of rain having been registered in either of those two circles, except at Nagpore; and though, from Cawnpore, slight damage from the previous excessive rain is still reported, while at Julgaum a continuance of fine weather is necessary to the plants, the crop of the growths the earliest to mature was generally in a flourishing condition. An inch more rain had fallen at Broach; but last year's average to the end of this month had not been reached within some seven inches, and meantime the plants were doing well. There had been a seasonable fall of rain at Bhownugger, and a marked improvement in the crop was perceptible; and in the other districts of the Dhollera circle the Cotton plants were flourishing, though more rain was still wanted at Wadwan, where the fall had been very light. At Hubli, also, in the Dharwar circle, rain was again needed.

WHEAT.—With the further advance in Exchange to-day, business in this market has further contracted, and transactions have been upon a small scale; but the feeling may still be called steady, and rates are not lower for any description.

SEEDS.—Hardly any fresh business has transpired to-day, the tone of the market remaining quiet, and prices nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	84	bales.
Wheat	10,684	cwt.
Linseed	1,036	"
Castor Seed	535	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged in rates and the market dull, no fresh business worth mentioning having transpired to day.

EXCHANGE excited by the further advance in Silver has been very strong, and rates closed this evening 5-16d. higher for Bank remittance and ⅛d. for three months' sight Credits than Saturday's final quotations. A good enquiry has obtained, and a considerable business has been done in Bank Demand at 1s. 8 5-16d, 1s. 8 3-8d., and 1s. 8 7-16d. Forwards rates have ruled much higher, but have been somewhat irregular. We quote ready rates at closing:—

Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 8 3-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 9-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 8 ¾d.	"
Francs	do.	2·19.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, under the influence of the advices from the other side, has had a smart rise to-day, say to the extent of ⅞ to one per cent. in Fours for Money and Account, 102 9-16 to 5-8 has been quoted for cash; 102½ for this month's settlement; and 102⅝ for the September account during the greater part of the day in a firm market and before closing somewhat higher rates were named, the final cash quotation being 102 11-16. The rate for 4½ per cents. has been advanced to 103½ to ¾.

SHARES remain very quiet on all lines, and we have few changes to note in our list this evening, Empress and Luckmidas Cotton Mill shares are Rs. 5, and Khatao Mucconji Rs. 10 higher; and Jevraz Balloo Rs. 10 lower at our quotations. English Press sharess are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 177½; Port Canning are lower to the same extent, at Rs. 392½ per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite; Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days'sight	1s. 7⅜d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96½
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	86½
4½ per cent. "	87½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	52⅜d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 18.—The barometer has fallen in Sind, Guzerat, on the west coast of the Peninsula over Bengal, and at the head of the Bay, and risen elsewhere; but the changes in either direction have generally been small or moderate. The barometer has also been low in the west of Punjab and over Bengal, with the intervening ridge and relatively high pressure. Readings are highest in the extreme south. Winds southerly at the head of the Bay and in Bengal; south-westerly to south easterly in Sind and Rajputana; and westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. Monsoon up to the average in the West Coast, and light in the Bay. Temperature has fallen, except in Madras and ports of Bengal. Rain general, in Burma, Assam, North Bengal, Behar, on the hills of the Central Provinces, and Guzerat; and scattered elsewhere. Allahabad reports five inches, Benares and Mussoorie over three; Julpaiguri, Rawalpindi, and Simla over two.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th August, as compared with the statement of the 9th August 1890:—

	Aug. 9. Rs.	Aug. 16. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,47,538	35,58,376
Do. do. at Branches	26,62,011	28,45,848
Other Deposits	2,95,80,982	2,94,40,459
Post Bills	5,729	7,696
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,74,814	1,11,729
Rs.	5,08,71,071	4,92,64,108
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	72,61,826	72,57,499
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	19,02,529	11,47,334
Loans do. do.	1,05,87,627	98,83,648
Current Accounts overdrawn	7,670	2,304
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,13,44,446	1,05,15,201
Stamps, &c.	18,884	18,864
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,76,267 Amt. applied in reduction ... 2,85,000	3,91,267	3,91,267
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,27,119	3,44,471
Cash and Currency Notes	1,91,29,707	1,97,03,520
Rs.	5,08,71,071	4,92,64,108

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MARGESSON—July 26, at St. George's-road, S. W., Lady Isabel Margesson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUDD—MACNICOL—July 26, Leatherhead. John Evelyn Budd, son of the late Edward Budd, of Vale Lodge, Leatherhead, to Constance Annette, daughter of late Nicol Macnicol, of Calcutta.

COWELL—MOSLEY—July 23 at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Edward James Elliott Cowell, son of late James Cowell, of Hyde-park-gate, South and Calcutta, to Eliza Nita, daughter of late Thomas Henry Mosley, of Calcutta.

LODGE—DERRIMAN—July 24, at St. Peter's, Eaton square, Alfred Lodge, Fereday Fellow of St. John's College. Oxford, and Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, to Winifred Ada, daughter of Parkins R. Derriman, of Grosvenor-gardens, S. W.

MURRAY—PAUL—July 19, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, John Robert Murray, Hampshire Artillery Militia, son of Dr. J. Murray, Langlee House, Galashiels, N. B., (late Madras Medical Service) to Jessie Ann Middleton, daughter of Dr. J. L. Paul, of Queensborough-terrace W. (late Madras Medical Service.)

DEATHS.

BROWN—July 27, at Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, Surg.-Gen. Sir J. C. Brown, K C.B., late Bengal Army.

DELANE—July 31, at Windesham, Major-General G. Delane, Bengal Retired List.

POWNEY—July 23, at Bolton-street, Edward Penton Powney, Madras Civil Service, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras, aged 87.

RENNY—July 23, at Ranikhet, Bengal, Surg. C. A. Renny, Army Medical Staff, son of Charles Renny, Edinburgh.

SHAW—July 26, at West Cromwell-road, S. W., David Thomas Shaw, late of Calcutta.

TAPP—July 25, at Clifton grove, Torquay, Elen Martha, widow of Henry Thomas Tapp, of Barnes Court, Simla, N.I., aged 78.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAVE—August 10, at the Eden Hospital, the wife of R J Cave, Gondwarrah Indigo Concern, Purneah, of a son.

CRASTER—August 7, at Dunga Gali, Murree Hills, the wife of S L Craster, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

EADES—August 13, at Amritsar, the wife of A E Eades, of a son.

FRAUSTADT—August 14, at 6, Camac Street, the wife of A Fraustadt, Esq. of a daughter.

ROBINSON—August 8, at "Woodlands," Mussoorie, the wife of J A Robinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GLANCEY—McNAMARA—August 12, at the Roman Cathedral, by His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Colgan, R. C Archbishop of Madras, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Mayer, Vicar-General, and the Rev. Father Temme, Color Sergt. J. Glancey, 1st D C L I, to Bridget Theresa Mary, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth McNamara, "Albert Victor" Hotel, Madras.

DEATHS.

BRIDGES-LEE—August 10, at Lahore, the infant son of J. Bridges-Lee, Barrister-at-Law, aged 16 days.

BRIDGES-LEE—August 12, at Lahore, of cerebral meningitis, Mary, the dearly beloved wife of J Bridges-Lee, Barrister-at-Law, aged 36 years.

POWELL—August 9, at Jaigon Tea Estate, Dooars, Clarence St Anbyn Powell.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1890.

THERE are personal reasons which make the new Premier of the Cape a subject of interest to people in the Bombay Presidency, and the account of Mr. Cecil Rhodes which is given by Mr. Edward Dicey in the *Nineteenth Century* will be acceptable to a good many people in India who have not hitherto shown much concern for Cape politics. The personality of the new Premier would, however, arrest attention amongst any community of his countrymen. There is something remarkable in the case of a young Englishman going out in his teens to South Africa for health's sake, returning for a time to England in order to go through his university course at Oriel, then resuming his colonial career, becoming a controller and an amalgamator of the whole of the diamond interests at the Cape, founding a chartered company with vast possessions and a potential future almost romantic in its magnitude, and finally, while still in the thirties, passing almost *per saltum* to the Premiership of the Colony. Something like a parallel to Mr. Cecil Rhodes' story is to be found, it is true, in the [illegible] of two English statesmen almost of the first rank. Mr. Childers, for example, went straight from Cambridge to Australia, and within a year of taking his degree at Trinity College was a member of the Government of Victoria, when he was some years younger than Mr. Rhodes. Lord Sherbrook also took to New South Wales the *kudos* of a first class in classics, and exchanged the career of a private tutor at Oxford for that of a politician and a colonial administrator. In both cases the returned colonials attained the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer and Home Secretary—a fact which may be encouraging to the Premier of the Cape if he has, as Mr. Dicey thinks he has, extra-colonial ambitions. But neither Mr. Childers nor Mr. Lowe "invented powder," as the French would say, on the then new and narrow field of Colonial politics. In Mr. Rhodes' case things have been very different. He has become famous without quitting the Colony in which his career began. He is at once the wealthiest man in South Africa and the most influential. He found his first opportunity in the great scheme for consolidating the various diamond mining companies which has made his name famous. Before he stepped into the arena the Kimberley Diamond Mines were owned by a number of rival companies, working one against the other as railway companies work who are engaged in what is called a war of tariffs, and throwing away, like them, whatever chance they had of profitable enterprise. Mr. Rhodes was not the first to project the great scheme of amalgamation to the competing companies. The attempt had been made already by a London syndicate, and it failed. Mr. Dicey, who took part in it, candidly acknowledges that he looked upon it as a practical impossibility. No one, therefore, can more fully do justice to Mr. Cecil Rhodes' tact and constructive capacity than Mr. Dicey with this confession in his mouth. The result was that the De Beers Company became the nucleus around which the whole diamond interest of Kimberley grouped itself. Mr. Rhodes' combination now practically control the diamond market of the world, and the name of the new Premier of the Cape will for years to come be associated with one of the most successful and enduring, and at the same time one of the most legitimate "cornering" enterprises in financial history.

This is magnificent, it may be said, but it is not statesmanship. Apparently it is, though. Mr. Rhodes' vision was not limited to the diamond fields or to diamond companies. One needs the newest map of South Africa to realise the largeness of the horizon which hemmed in Mr. Rhodes' political imagination when he brought these conflicting diamond interests into co-ordination. The great Chartered Company whose sphere of influence stretches from British Bechuanaland to the Zambesi would probably never have been formed but for the influence which Mr. Rhodes acquired in Africa and at home through the success of the earlier scheme. The De Beers Company have a large financial interest in the Imperial South Africa Company, and Mr. Rhodes, in a speech that Mr. Dicey summarises for us, has shown at once the propriety and the policy of the enterprise. Mr. Rhodes appears from this speech to have foreseen that the time must come when the profits of the great and lucrative diamond industry would be monopolised by capitalists resident in Europe. He foresaw, indeed, something like the homeward "drain" of the profits of some of the great undertakings in India, and had misgivings as to the view that the democracy of the Cape, imbued as they may possibly become with Socialist ideas, may take of such a state of affairs. The De Beers Company were, therefore, persuaded by Mr. Rhodes to provide what Mr. Chamberlain in a famous, and by this time embarrassing, speech called a "ransom" for their wealth, by contributing largely out of the abundance of their resources to the foundation of the greater and more altruistic enterprise of the Chartered Company. Such a recognition of the responsibility of wealth belongs much more nearly to statesmanship than to company direction, and it at once proclaimed the great company consolidator of South Africa to be a farseeing and prudent publicist. Of the enterprise itself and the vast potentialities dependent upon it we have spoken more than once. Mr. Rhodes, practical matter-of-fact man of business though he is, has an ardent and enthusiastic belief in its future. For months past the Company have been engaged in laying a railway into the heart of their territory, and people at the Cape are talking of some day seeing a railroad giving unbroken communication between Cape Town and Cairo. Mr. Rhodes, as we had occasion to remark some weeks ago, believes in railways, but not after the manner of Sir Gordon Sprigg whom he has succeeded in the Premiership, and who fell because he had committed himself, not wisely but too well, to enterprises of railway extension. Any one who takes a big map of South Africa can easily see what it is that parts the new Premier from the statesman whom he has succeeded. Sir Gordon Sprigg would have laid out, had the Cape Parliament allowed him, something like nine millions sterling upon lines projected on almost parochial principles. There is a policy in Australia known as the "New-Bridge-at-Gum-Tree-Creek" policy, which consists in gaining the vote of the member for a particular district by putting up a bridge or laying down a road in his locality. It was on some such principle as this that Sir Gordon Sprigg proposed to provide increased railway communications for Cape Colony. The programme rejected by the Cape Parliament the other day was a programme of essentially local lines. It needed in order to carry it out an astute recourse to the log-rolling tactics of the American Congress. Members interested in a particular line should have obtained, after the American fashion, the votes of members interested in other lines in return for their own support to those portions of the scheme. But this does not seem to have occurred to Sir Gordon Sprigg, and his failure therefore was inevitable.

The choice of Mr. Rhodes as his successor seems to have come as a surprise to Cape politicians in London. He had never been a leader in the Cape Parliament, and his accession to office supersedes both Mr. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Dutch party, and Mr. Sauer, who headed the English section of the Opposition. English party names carry as little significance at the Cape as they do in other colonies, and it is useless therefore to inquire to which side Mr. Rhodes belongs. His great work, however, in connection with the British South Africa Company proclaims him to be an ardent pioneer of British influence in the hitherto undeveloped regions of South Africa. He is said to have begun his public career in that country with rather strong feelings against the Dutch; but as time went on he recognised that the Afrikander element in South Africa is a great fact which it is policy to turn to advantage, instead of to quarrel with. No one who has observed how loyal the French-speaking and Catholic population of Lower Canada are to the British Crown would despair of making the Dutch of South Africa understand that it is to their interest that the British connection should be strengthened. Whether or not the time has come for reviving Lord Carnarvon's endeavour to bring about a confederation of the South African Colonies, it is certain that there is no statesman at the Cape who is better fitted by antecedents, by temperament, and it may be added by political optimism, for beginning an enterprise of that kind. Mr. Dicey says that in England Mr. Rhodes, from a political point of view, is chiefly known as a Home Ruler. Home Ruler he may be, but with a difference. His offer of £10,000 to Mr. Parnell was made on the understanding that the constitution of a statutory Parliament in Ireland should serve as the commencement of a scheme for the federation of the Empire. Without defining an imperial federationist, we should say that Mr. Rhodes' Home Rule convictions are distinctly subordinated to his desire to see the various parts of the Empire brought into federal relationship. It would be difficult to prescribe a limit to the achievements that may be within reach of the new Premier of the Cape. He has youth, wealth, capacity, and public confidence upon his side, and his advent to power at Cape Town is a sufficient warrant for Mr. Dicey's observation that stranger things have happened than the Premiership of the Cape proving a step to Downing Street. One characteristic of the new Premier bespeaks interest in him. The wealthiest man in South Africa, he lives in the most unobtrusive simplicity, and in reading of his quiet bachelor abode at Cape Town, we seem to have before us another Jefferson, quite capable of repeating the exploit of the most primitive of Presidents, when, in opening Congress at Washington, he discarded George Washington's carriage and six, and, as Mr. Bryce tells us, rode down unattended, hitching his horse to the nearest gate-post.

THE possible effect upon Indian trade of the cession of part of the Zanzibar Coast line to the German Company was the subject of more than one inquiry in the House of Commons during the week preceding the deparature of the mail. Mr. Bryce is reported—scarcely correctly, we apprehend—to have said that there had been considerable alarm "amongst our British subjects in India" with regard to this subject, because they thought that it would be within the power of the German Government to establish custom houses on the East Coast, and to stop freedom of trade with the mainland of Africa. The reporters have apparently taken liberties with Mr. Bryce, but it is clear what the object of his intervention was, and that he did good service in asking Government for a definite statement on the subject. Sir James Fergusson's answer was not quite as explicit as it might have been. He admitted that under the new arrangements some of the existing mainland commerce would be diverted through German ports, but her Majesty's Government, he added, were assured that the Germans would gladly welcome the presence of British Indians there. They will, no doubt, if they see the direction in which their interests lie. But then, from our free-trade point of view, it always seems that our neighbours who resort to high tariffs are sinning against light and against their own interests. However, the Germans have gone to East Africa to develope the territory assigned to them, and they cannot do this without an import trade, upon the briskness of which their customhouse revenue will depend. Whether they will look at the matter in that way is a question, the determining of which we in Western India shall await with much interest. Sir James Fergusson, in answering another question was rather more explicit, but even then he did not clear up the difficulties of the case. We gather from his statement, which was scarcely in harmony with his reply to Mr. Bryce, that the fiscal arrangements on the German African Coast will be regulated either by the Treaty of 1886, which allows a maximum of five per cent. on imports, or by the Declaration of Berlin of 1885, which defines a free zone within which differential and transit dues are prohibited. Originally import as well as transit dues were prohibited, but by a subsequent modification of the Declaration by the "Act of Brussels," they may be levied up to ten per cent. *ad valorem*. The territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar, though within the zone, has not yet been brought under the trade system of the Act; for that the signature of the sovereign power—the Sultan in this case—is necessary, and apparently it has not been given. As Sir James Fergusson says that the "duties on British and Indian goods will continue to be levied under the Treaty it is difficult to understand his reference to the free zone system under which import duties are limited to a maximum of ten per cent. Still more difficult is it to understand why, if the Treaty of 1886, with its five per cent. maximum, is to continue to be applied to the German Company's territory, he should have thought it necessary on another occasion to remind the German Company that their interests lay on the side of free trade. The discussion in Parliament has left the question in inconvenient vagueness, and it would be well if the Foreign Office would issue a plain statement defining the situation, as a good deal of curiosity is felt in India concerning the future commercial status of Bombay traders in these German coast towns.

A FEW months ago Mr. David Gostling, in an article advocating the reduction of fares for long-distance journeys in India, pointed to an experiment in that direction that had lately been begun on the Hungarian railways. The Hungarian "zone system," as it is called, has succeeded beyond expectation. A report by the British Consul General at Buda Pesth gives the results of the working of the new system during the last five months of 1889, the salient facts in which are the increase of passengers by three millions and of gross receipts by over £50,000. The increase in the number of passengers is equivalent to nearly fifty per cent. upon the average number carried annually. It seems, too, that the extra work has been done without extra expense, and that in fact the chief feature of the "zone system" being its simplicity, it has been found possible to reduce the booking-office staff, especially as tickets are now sold in the post-offices. If the zone system fills carriages that would otherwise have been half empty, it may already be pronounced a success. But it seems that what has happened has been in many cases to inconveniently overcrowd the train. If, in order to obviate this, it becomes necessary largely to increase the rolling-stock, and thus to reduce profits, the public will be getting more than they pay for, and there would be no warrant for endeavouring to introduce the zone system in India. Further experience of this system in Hungary, and further information as to the extra number of passengers that could be carried on long journeys in India without adding to the existing number of coaches, would be necessary before a case for trying the experiment in this country would be held to have been made out. Meanwhile, since we were the first to point out objections to Mr. Gostling's proposals, we readily acknowledge that the experience of zone fares on the Hungarian railways shows that his idea is anything but a dream.

MR. JAMES DOUGLAS'S "Book of Bombay" and "Round About Bombay" have been regarded with favour wherever they have found readers, and Mr. Douglas has done for the personal and social aspects of our local history what no other writer has done half as well. The public will welcome, therefore, the announcement that it is in contemplation to issue an illustrated edition of these two works, together with others of Mr. Douglas's writings on Bombay history that have appeared in our own columns and in those of our contemporaries since "Round About Bombay" appeared. The Bombay Government have, we are glad to hear, given the project an encouraging start by subscribing for a hundred copies at the rate of £1-15 a copy, but Mr. Douglas feels that he will not be justified in commencing the publication until four hundred further subscriptions have been obtained. We do not overrate the popularity of Mr. Douglas's writings in expressing the belief that he will have no difficulty in securing thus much support for his enterprise.

THE reduced rates on postage between England and India are a long time coming, and it almost seems as if this were one of the matters in which "man never is, but always to be, blest." Mr. Henniker Heaton, however, is keeping Mr. Raikes in remembrance of the matter, and in the discussion in Committee of Supply on the Post Office vote, he drew from Mr. Raikes the following observations:—"Certain questions had arisen with regard to dealing with India, and the Committee would understand that if two mails were travelling together in the same ship, and forming part of the same post, it was in the highest degree desirable to deal with them together. He hoped that an arrangement with regard to India would be early completed, and when it was, he should be glad to announce to the House the beginning of the new rates." Seeing that nearly five months have passed since Mr. Goschen promised a two-penny half-penny rate it seems time that the new rates came into operation.

OUR London correspondent writes:—"Professor G. W. Forrest has been granted an extension of leave for three weeks to enable him to inspect the Record Offices in London and Edinburgh. He hopes to pick up a few hints that will be useful in the important work on which he is now engaged in India. He departs for Bombay early in September. His researches during the past five years should be of great assistance to the authors of the Clarendon series of Indian Historical Retrospects. I hear that Professor Forrest is to write one of the volumes of "The Rulers of India."

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught, according to the home paper, will publish an account of their sojourn in India, and the illustrations will be the work of the Duchess, who is a very good artist.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught were to visit Germany about the middle of next month, for a stay of several weeks, and when they return they will go to Balmoral on a visit to the Queen. The Duke, writes *Truth*, "is to receive an appointment at headquarters late in the autumn, and I hear that it is very likely that, at the end of two years, he will succeed Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India. The Duke and Duchess both like India very much indeed, and are most anxious to return there."

THE *World* says:—Lord and Lady Lansdowne's eldest son is going to Balliol at the end of the long vacation, and Lady Lansdowne will see him settled there before she returns to India.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

HONOURS FOR EAST AFRICAN OFFICIALS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Consul Johnston, her Majesty's representative at Mozambique, has been appointed a Companion of the Bath, and Mr. Buchanan, Acting Consul in Nyassland, a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

It is reported that Monsignor Stonor will succeed the late Cardinal Newman as Cardinal Deacon.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon.

A SWIM ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

An American, named Dalton, has succeeded in swimming across the Channel from Cape Gris-Nez to Folkestone in twenty-three and a half hours.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DISASTROUS FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Messrs. Holland's Mills at Manchester have been burned down. The damage being estimated at £1,200,000.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.

The Emperor William, accompanied by General Von Caprivi, landed at Revel to-day, and proceeded to Marva, where with the Czar he will witness for several days the manœuvres.

The Russian papers warmly welcome the Emperor William's visit as being an augury of peace.

A TURKISH COMMISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.

The Sultan has appointed a Commission of officers in Armenia to examine and report upon the condition and wishes of the Armenians.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

JEDDAH, Aug. 17.

The deaths here and at Mecca from cholera are now under thirty daily.

THE JAIN DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

To-morrow an application will probably be made before Mr. Justice Wilson for an order to transfer the Jain Case from the file of Mr. Syed Ameer Husein to that of the Chief Presidency or any other stipendiary Magistrate.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

The Maharajah of Mysore has arrived here to-day on a visit for the sake of his health.

CHOLERA IN THE JAIL.

Cholera has appeared in the Madras Penitentiary, and one fatal case occurred on Saturday.

THE POONA TURF SCANDAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

At an extraordinary meeting held to-day the proposition of the Stewards that the expenses of Greenhalgh's case be defrayed by the Club was unanimously confirmed.

AHMEDNUGGER GYMKHANA *VS.* BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNUGGER, Aug. 18.

In the cricket match played to-day between the Ahmednugger Gymkhana and the Baronet Cricket Club Ahmednugger scored 111 runs in their first innings—Page, 49 ; Maunsell, 0 ; Cunningham, 3 ; Pottinger, 19 ; Hayward, 0 ; Kennedy, 20 ; Whyte, 0 ; Cameron, 3 ; Templer, 0 ; Stewart, 0 ; Hayes, 2 ; and Morrisy, not out, 8 ; extras, 7. Bowling analysis—Pavri took 3 wickets, Gagrat, 3 ; and Tapia, 4. The Baronet Cricket Club pulled up their score to 191—Nadir Panthaki, 14 ; Pavri, 1 ; Daboo, 31 ; Gagrat, 35 ; Ayrton, 6 ; Dubash, 8 ; Bapasola, 57 ; Morenas, 24 ; Eranee, 6 ; J. Daroowala, 0 ; Tapia, not out, 1 ; and Daroowala, 2 ; extras 6. Bowling analysis—Hayes took 2 wickets, Kennedy, 4 ; Cameron, 1 ; and Morrisy, 1. In their second venture Ahmednugger scored 6 for 4 wickets down.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Medusa left for Bombay this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	2	10	...	29
Suez	18	1	50	...	58

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 18th August, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	47	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
„ Madras	1	20	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, August 17.

10 p.m.	78·5

MONDAY, August 18.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	78·2
2 p.m.	80·0
4 p.m.	80·6

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, August 1.

The arrival of Goodwood week marks the close of the London season, and the disappearance from our midst of the ever-increasing mob who worship the Goddess Fashion, with a devotion not surpassed by the veneration of the Faithful for the holy city of Mecca. No self-respecting member of the "Smart" brigade would voluntarily remain in the Metropolis after the third week of July, and those fashionable people who are obliged to remain here for one cause or another might almost be living behind the purdah, so careful are they to conceal themselves from the gaze of the vulgar. Not only is the Park deserted but the lately overcrowded thoroughfares in the West End are almost empty, and Belgravia is like a city of the dead. To those whose occupations compel them to live in town all the year round the approach of August with its comparative calmness is always welcome. Our respite is, however, not one of long duration. In a few weeks we shall be elbowed off our pavements by the foreigners and provincials who come to us in such large shoals every autumn, and whose presence makes us sigh for the smart people, notwithstanding their superior and supercilious airs. At this period of the year it cannot be expected that much attention should be paid to politics, and although Mr. Gladstone has tried to be somewhat sensational, I am bound to say that the general public have shown themselves to be more interested in the Dunlo marriage than in the Malta mixed marriages. It is a long time since the proceedings in Sir James Hannen's court have caused so much stir. The decision come to by the jury was generally anticipated, and has given universal satisfaction. Viscountess Dunlo, about whose beauty and wit (!) a portion of the press gushes so extravagantly, is just now as popular as the now forgotten Mrs. Maybrick was at the commencement of the *cause celebre* of which she was the central figure. The noble Viscountess has had a splendid advertisement, and if it is true that Mr. Augustus Harris has since the trial secured her services for one of his theatrical speculations, he and she may be congratulated on having done a good stroke of business. As to the real plaintiff, the Earl of Clancarty, if he should ever have to appear in the same *role* again, he would do well to be more cautious in the witness-box, for no small share of the prejudice against the son arose from the cynicism of the father. It is difficult to say which helped Mr. Lockwood most, Lord Clancarty or that interesting specimen of our gilded youth Mr. Marmaduke Wood. The happy termination of the matrimonial difficulties of the future Countess of Clancarty must raise high the aspirations of the ingenious creatures who "display their abilities" (as one of the papers puts it) nightly on that wonderful product of modern civilisation—the music-hall stage.

Lord Sandhurst has been a great deal scolded for the speech in the Lords about the banished battalion, and some of his critics have even gone so far as to compare him to Mr. Cunninghame Graham ! His action was hasty, and it was significant, though not perhaps, as the *Daily News* suggests, a matter of reproach, that not a single peer on his own side even mentioned his attack on the authorities. At the same time I do not find many persons ready to agree with Lord De Ros, who seems to think that the proper punishment for the Guards would have been flogging. The general opinion now after such reflection is that however justified was the banishment to Bermuda, the men selected for imprisonment were hardly dealt with. Mr. Stanhope's admission last night that the sentences were severe, and intimation that mercy will shortly be extended to the prisoners, meets with strong approval from all classes. The announcement of the Secretary of State for War will, it may be hoped, put an end forthwith to an unwholesome and even dangerous agitation.

The Leader of the House of Commons, out of consideration for the feelings of his colleague Viscount Cross, is postponing sentence as long as possible, but there is little doubt in well-informed Parliamentary circles that the Indian Councils Bill is doomed. Mr. Gladstone, who, it seems, is to leave town to-morrow, fully intended taking part in the debate on the second reading, and some days ago sent a message to that effect to Mr. W. H. Smith through Mr. Bradlaugh. Last night the Junior Member for Northampton asked the first Lord of the Treasury what were the intentions of the Government with reference to the measure. Before Mr. W. H. Smith had time to reply, Sir George Campbell jumped up to suggest the expediency of dealing with the matter at Saturday's sitting. Mr. W. H. Smith's answer was as follows :—"We must," said the right hon. gentleman, "postpone consideration of this Bill until we have passed Supply, but if it is possible to take it simultaneously with the Appropriation Bill, we will endeavour to do so." As might be supposed the latter part of Mr. Smith's statement did not satisfy Mr. Bradlaugh, who remarked "if the Bill is left to the end of the Session, I must say it will be extremely unfair to a large number of members who have interested themselves in it ; and it will also be an absolute breach of the promise made by the right hon. gentleman during the discussion on the address. I hope he will bear that in mind." Mr. Bradlaugh, I believed, referred to an intimation given on the part of the Government that if he abstained from moving an amendment to the address, full opportunities would be afforded for the consideration of the legislative proposals of Lord Cross. It is now nearly five months since the Bill was passed by the Lords and sent to the Commons. That it should have been shelved all this time, and that a Minister in Mr. W. H. Smith's position should imagine the possibility of taking a measure of this importance "simultaneously with the Appropriation Bill," are facts that may be commended to Sir Richard Temple when he next addresses the East India Association on the subject of the House of Commons and India.

I believe that if Lord Reay had been consulted on the subject, he would have deprecated the question asked by Mr. Bradlaugh last night with reference to forest administration. His lordship, it is understood, does not concur in the implied censure of the Bombay Government, or think they have shown any lukewarmness in protecting the interests of the cultivators. Mr. Bradlaugh's question was couched in the following terms :—"To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State has seen a resolution of the Government of India relating to trees on occupied lands in Kolaba in paragraph 30, where it is stated 'the same terms as are being offered in Thana under paragraphs 9, 10, and 13 of Government Resolution No. 2447, dated 8th April, 1890, may for this purpose be offered in Kolaba : whether what purports to be Government Resolution No. 2447 dealing with trees in occupied lands, Thana, has been published: whether he will state what were the terms mentioned in paragraphs 9, 10, and 13 of the Resolutions No. 2447 of 8th of April ; and whether they contained important concessions to cultivators: whether he will state why this Resolution has not been published in the *Government Gazette* : and whether the Government of Bombay, having refused in their letters Nos. 3024 and 4163 to supply copies of the Resolution to the Forest Association of Thana will give instructions for the publication of the Resolution as framed by Lord Reay's Government, so that the cultivators in the Kolaba and Thana districts may obtain the benefits which it was intended they should derive." Sir John Gorst replied :—"The answer to the first paragraph of the question of the hon. member is in the affirmative. The Secretary of State has seen the Resolution in paragraph 3 and not 30, from which the quotation is taken. The answer to the second paragraph is in the negative. The other Resolution No. 2447 has not been published. In answer to the third paragraph I have to say that the Secretary of State cannot state the terms of the Resolution because the document in question is marked confidential. The Secretary of State is not aware whether the Government of Bombay has refused to publish the document, nor, if so, on what grounds. The Secretary of State is not aware of the refusal of the Government of Bombay to publish the Resolution, and that matter seems to be one of local administration with which as at present advised we should not interfere. The hon. member's question will be sent to India in ordinary course."

I cabled on Tuesday the principal recommendations of the Select Committee on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Up to the time of writing the official report has not appeared, but it is understood that the Committee resolved,

(1) That the change which had occurred in the value of the rupee had caused grievances as to pension, and gave an equitable claim for the readjustment of the rates at which pensions are paid ; (2) that it was advisable to fix a minimum rate for the payment of pensions ; (3) that the minimum rate should be 1s. 9d. (no maximum was fixed) ; (4) that with regard to the payment of this rate no distinction should be made as to the date when officers joined the Service, in other words, that the whole of the European Uncovenanted Servants shall have the benefit of this concession ; (5) that, as regards the pension and furlough rules, no distinction of race should be made between Europeans and Natives ; (6) that a certain portion of furlough should in all cases count for pension ; (7) that service for pension should count from twenty years of age ; (8) that furlough pay in England should not be higher than the official rate ; (9) that evidence had been laid before the Committee showing the present furlough rules to be inadequate ; and the Committee drew the attention of the Secretary of State to this point for his consideration ; (10) the Committee, on an objection taken by Sir John Gorst that to make any pronouncement on the subject would be practically to censure the Secretary of State, passed no resolution on the subject of retrospective rules ; but the chairman stated that in future it was competent to the Service to refer officially to his declaration before the Committee and to the evidence of Mr. Waterfield (Financial Secretary at the India Office) proving that the Secretary of State abandoned any intention to give retrospective effect to new rules ; (11) with regard to the case of the Engineers, the Committee were of opinion that nothing had been brought forward to satisfy them that there were reasons for differentiating the Engineers from the rest of the Service.

I understand that the Committee were practically unanimous, a fact which cannot fail to have great weight with Viscount Cross, who is said to have been much struck with the moderation of the suggested concessions. If that is true, as I believe it is, the authorities will probably lose no time in giving effect to the conclusions of the Committee. I hear, though I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the rumour, that the resolution declaring that no distinction should be made between Europeans and Natives as regards pension and furlough rules was adopted at the instance of Sir W. Plowden. The substance of the Committee's report was communicated to a meeting of members of the Uncovenanted Association, held at 45, Pall Mall, on Tuesday afternoon, and the feeling was unanimous that the result was on the whole most satisfactory. Mr. Edward Jenkins, the Parliamentary counsel of the Association, was present and received the congratulations of all present on the ability with which he conducted the case. Suitable acknowledgment was also made of the untiring exertions of the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Heyman. After the holidays a general meeting of Uncovenanted men will be convened to pass votes of thanks to the Parliamentary friends of the Association. Next to Mr. King and Sir Roper Lethbridge, the member who has rendered the most valuable help is one of the Irish representatives—Professor Swift MacNeill. Another of Mr. Parnell's followers, Mr. Donal Sullivan, has been, in a quiet way, of great assistance almost from the commencement of the agitation in this country. Mr. Bradlaugh's help last Session in signing the whip, and seconding Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion for an inquiry, should be remembered with gratitude by those who have benefitted by his powerful advocacy. To have accomplished so much in such a short time—I believe it is barely three years since the organized movement was started here—is, all things considered, highly creditable to everyone concerned. One of the most influential Parliamentary supporters of the Service told me the Session before last that he did not think victory could possibly be gained under ten years. Sir Richard Temple was even a worse prophet, for he not only refused to take the side of the Uncovenanted men, but actually in private conversation advised them to abandon their public action, and trust themselves to the tender mercies of the Government of India ! For one thing the experience of Mr. King's friends has shown what can be done in this country by active, sustained, and judicious agitation. In fact, it is only by this means that the British Parliamentary machine can be set in motion ; and that people who are suffering from hardships can expect to obtain relief.

So far as the Abkari question is concerned, Mr. Samuel Smith seems to have taken Mr. Caine's place in the House of Commons. On Monday the Hon. Member for Flintshire is to ask Baron de Worms, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, whether he is aware that it is reported that the British East African Company purposes introducing the Indian Abkari system in Eastern Africa, and whether in view of the condemnation of that system by the House last Session, the Government will interfere to prevent such a course being adopted. There are many points of strong resemblance between Mr. Caine and Mr. Samuel Smith. Mr. Caine is as much at home in the pulpit as on the platform. I do not know whether Mr. Smith is what Non-Conformists style a "local preacher," but he is a zealous tract distributor. He may be seen on a Sunday afternoon distributing leaflets to the nursemaids congregated in the neighbourhood of the Wellington Barracks. Some persons might think that "the honourable and reverend gentleman," as in imitation of the description once applied to Mr. John Bright he is sometimes called, might be better employed if he directed his evangelistic labours to his colleagues in the House of Commons.

The affairs of the coolies in Assam are also engaging the attention of Mr. Samuel Smith. He intends to ask Sir John Gorst whether his attention has been drawn to "the difference in the mortality between coolies employed on the tea plantations of that province under the Act of 1882, and those not under the Act, and to the fact that the average mortality of the coolies under the Act is double that of those not under it : whether he is aware that the non-Act labourers are free agents, who take service on healthy plantations while Act labourers are imported from a distance under long contracts and are often placed on unhealthy plantations, and that Act labourers are often engaged by contractors for unhealthy places in entire ignorance of the conditions of plantation life : whether he has observed that the death-rate on some of those unhealthy plantations ranges from 200 to 270 per 1,000 or eight times the average mortality of Assam, that on two plantations in 1884 more than half the coolies died ; that many of the coolies desert and perish in the jungle ; and that many others came back from the tea gardens crippled for life, and have to depend upon charity ; and whether the Government of India, in the investigation they are now making into the subject, will consider the desirability of ceasing to enforce labour contracts entered into for a term of years."

Although a message has, I believe, been cabled to India this week by one of the News Agencies stating that Colonel Black has received the appointment at the India Office, recently vacated by Sir Edward Bradford, I have the best authority for stating that the vacancy still remains unfilled. In addition to Colonel Black, and the present able Assistant Secretary in the Political Department, Mr. Edmund Neel, the name of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand has been mentioned, but it is considered unlikely that he would give up his present high post and forego his brilliant prospects. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand is still a young man, and he will probably think an India Office Department at his time of life less attractive, as it certainly is less lucrative, than the Beloochistan Agency for which, I understand, he is designated on the retirement of Sir Robert Sandeman.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The following gentlemen have been passed off by lot to play in the third section of the Chess Tournament, Sassoon Institute, as under :—

Mr. W. Hoffmann	*versus*	Mr. T. J. Watt.
„ J. C. Kiddle	„	„ N. K. Masani.
„ M. N. Kuka	„	„ J. Riding.

Mr. Kiddle has since withdrawn.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	63	57	65	13	67	78	53	56
August 18, Monday	0	10	0	4	0	7	0	15
Total	63	67	65	17	67	85	53	71

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER AT THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

Our London correspondent, writing on August 1, says :—I had the pleasure of being present at the dinner given the night before last by the Northbrook Club to the native gentlemen who recently passed the Indian Civil Service Examination—Satis Chandra Mokerjee, Aravinda Acroyd Ghose, Govind Dinanath Madgavkar, Mohammad Yusuf, and Mahimohan Ghose. Mr. Joseph Aloysius Ezechiel, who, I understand, hails from Poona, was also invited, but could not attend. Mr. A. C. Ghose was also unavoidably absent. The company numbered about fifty, and included the Earl of Northbrook, who presided, Lord Reay, Sir Charles Bernard, General Sir H. Norman, Sir G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Major Peile, Messrs. Lionel Ashburner, H. W. Primrose, F. H. Thornton, F. R. S. Wyllie, A. Brandreth, S. Digby, Dadabhai Naoroji, Leslie Probyn, M. P. Modi, Khan Bahadur B. Sorabji, and Dr. S. A. Kapadia, the energetic honorary secretary of the club. The total number of candidates who competed for the forty-five places was 214. It will thus be seen that the small contingent from India were extraordinarily successful. It is gratifying to find a Mahomedan among the winners. A distinguished retired official, who was present at the dinner, told me that Mr. Mahomed Yussuf was the first member of his race who has obtained the requisite number of marks in one of these examinations. My informant was not quite correct. He had evidently forgotten the success a few years ago of the son of a distinguished member of the Bombay bar. After sympathetic letters regretting their inability to be present from Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Charles Aitchison had been read, Lord Northbrook proposed the health of "the Guests." His Lordship began by observing that the Northbrook Club had entertained Viceroys, Governors, distinguished native gentlemen like his friend, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, and eminent Anglo-Indian administrators on their appointment to important offices under the Crown in different parts of the world, but he did not think that any previous dinner had been so interesting as the present one, and certainly none had given him personally so much pleasure. However much people might feel for others, they felt more for themselves, and on that occasion they were honouring members of their own club. Three of the guests he mentioned in passing came from the great Presidency of Bengal, one belonged to Bombay, and the fifth, Mr. Mahommad Yusuf, was an inhabitant of the neighbouring territory of Berar. "We have," Lord Northbrook went on to say, "to offer to these gentlemen our most hearty congratulations not only on account of their superior intellectual endowments, but on what is of far more importance the self-control and the steady application to work, which they must have shown to become successful in such an examination." He then mentioned on the authority of the Civil Service Commission that the number of successful native candidates this year, six, including Mr. Ezechiel, was just half of the total for the past decade, a fact which he observed must be very gratifying to all the members of the Northbrook Club. That Club was established for the purpose of bringing together, as much as possible, Indian and English gentlemen on a footing of equality. Nothing was more calculated to promote that object than the introduction of Natives to the great and glorious Civil Service of India. After referring to some of the illustrious names connected with our rule in the East Lord Northbrook proceeded to refute in a very emphatic manner the rash and foolish assertion sometimes made that the Civil Service is opposed to the interests of the Indian people. Most of those present, he supposed, knew that the main occupation in India is agricultural, that the great body of the people were cultivators of the soil. A great Indian authority declared that good government in our Asiatic empire depended principally upon a moderate and reasonable settlement of the land revenue. Speaking from his own experience, he could recollect several cases in which Civilians had advocated the claims of the Natives in this particular. Other instances could be mentioned of the way in which they worked for and had taken the side of the people. While the Civil Service had contained very distinguished Englishmen he thought that they might anticipate that it would in the future contain very distinguished Natives of India, such as Sir Madava Rao and others whose names he mentioned. This dinner, Lord Northbrook remarked, had led him to think a good deal of the extraordinary progress made by India in his lifetime. We in England do not realise, he said, the shortness of time in which these changes had been brought about. If they thought of the extension of the British power, of the legislation, of the codification of the laws, of the railways established, of the commercial development of the country, they must look with pride to the past and with expectation not unmixed with anxiety to the future. He said with anxiety on account of our tremendous reponsibilities. Some of them, he was afraid, might forget the partial character of progress to which he had alluded, and that, so far as the ignorance of the masses is concerned the condition of India to-day was almost what it was two or three thousand years ago. Lord Northbrook looked to men like the guests to temper the views of those who desire to advance too rapidly in the course of "what are called improvements." "I have always," said the ex-Viceroy, "been as regards India a strong Conservative. I have always been of opinion that the advance of India should be slow, gradual and cautious, and that we ought to take the greatest pains not to go against the feelings and in some cases even the prejudices of the mass of the people." In short, his view is that Indian statesmen should take as their motto, that of the Onslow family, *festina lente*. If ever India was to become a great nation it must have a vernacular literature worthier of the name, and this was a work in which men like their guests might be usefully associated. He reminded them of the tradition of the Indian Civil Service that officials when asked for their opinion by Government should give it frankly and without concealment, yet they should loyally obey instructions, although the views of their superiors did not accord with their own. His lordship gave the guests some further good advice and concluded by wishing them a prosperous career. They each received a cordial reception on rising to respond. Mr. Mahimohan Ghose who is, I was informed, the son of a gentleman not unknown in connection with the Congress agitation, made a very effective little speech. He urged that social should precede political reform in India, and generally conveyed the impression that although he has inherited the paternal fluency he has not inherited his father's views on all public questions. The only other toast "The Unsuccessful Candidates" was proposed by Lord Reay. One of the two young gentlemen who failed returned thanks, and the interesting proceedings then came to an end.

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

The following progress report for July, 1890, has been issued by Mr. Ormiston :—

The work to some extent was delayed by the rain, 23·45 inches having fallen during the month on the site of the works.

At the end of the month, 304 feet on the west and 184 feet on the east side wall had been coped. The floor was completed with the exception of the paving at the circular portion of the head. The masonry of the pump foundations stood at 68·75. During the month 380 brass of masonry were built, making a total of 8,284 brass since the commencement of the work.

The remainder of the granite caisson groove and stop-stones arrived from England on the 27th in the s. s. Peninsular.

The following materials were on the ground at the end of the month :—Composite facing, dressed, 5,171 c. ft. ; Dressed altars, inverts, and ashlar, 7,841 c. ft. ; dressed granite, 2,206 c. ft. ; lime, 15,000 c. ft. ; and C. i. culvert pipes, 11½ tons.

The excavation has been completed, and the final measurements of this portion of the work are being taken out.

The daily average number of work-people employed on the dock was 567.

Major-General Markham is to retain his appointment as Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, on his recent promotion. There is no valid reason why he should be interfered with, seeing that the Royal Regiment of Artillery is satisfied with his administration of its affairs, and regards him as one of the best Deputy Adjutant-Generals ever called to the Horse Guards—a straightforward, honourable man, without any of those crotchets which prove so detrimental to military efficiency.

THE ZANZIBAR ANTI-SLAVERY DECREE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 2.

The following decree has been published in regard to slave-dealing in the Zanzibar dominions. It will be apparent to every one that the beginning of the end of that doomed institution has come, and if carried out strictly the provisions of this decree will efface slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba within a measureable distance of time. Syed Ali has done wisely in listening to good counsel and assisting to strike this last blow at a system which every one admitted was bound to disappear sooner or later. The problem before Colonel Euan Smith, who arranged the terms of this decree with H. H. the Sultan, was how best to satisfy the public in England under the changed order of things, while taking care that the slave-holding population of Zanzibar was not crushed all at once. It will be seen that the decree is so framed that it will accomplish the eradication of slavery imperceptibly within a very short time, and H. H. Syed Ali deserves the greatest honour for looking the inevitable in the face and promulgating the order above referred to without hesitation. Colonel Euan Smith may well congratulate himself for initiating this measure which, while cutting at the root of the evil, just gives time enough to slave-owners to prepare for the day when there will be no more slaves. More than what the decree contains could not have been done without ruining Arabs owning plantation and slaves, and thus indirectly levelling a serious and sudden blow at their creditors, who are mostly British subjects.

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate,

THE FOLLOWING DECREE IS PUBLISHED BY US, SEYYID ALI BIN SAID, SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, AND IS TO BE MADE KNOWN TO, AND TO BE OBEYED BY, ALL OUR SUBJECTS WITHIN OUR DOMINIONS FROM THIS DATE.

DECREE.

1. We hereby confirm all former decrees and ordinances made by Our predecessors against slavery and the slave trade, and declare that whether such decrees have hitherto been put in force or not, they shall for the future be binding on Ourselves and on Our subjects.

2. We declare that, subject to the conditions stated below, all slaves lawfully possessed on this date by our subjects, shall remain with their owners as at present. Their status shall be unchanged.

3. We absolutely prohibit, from this date, all exchange, sale, or purchase of slaves, domestic or otherwise. There shall be no more traffic whatever in slaves of any description. Any houses, heretofore kept for traffic in domestic slaves by slave-brokers, shall be for ever closed, and any person found acting as a broker for the exchange or sale of slaves, shall be liable, under Our orders, to severe punishment, and to be deported from Our dominions. Any Arab or other of Our subjects, hereafter found exchanging, purchasing, obtaining, or selling domestic or other slaves, shall be liable under Our orders to severe punishment, to deportation, and the forfeiture of all his slaves. Any house in which traffic of any kind in any description of slave may take place, shall be forfeited.

4. Slaves may be inherited at the death of their owner only by the lawful children of the deceased. If the owner leaves no such children, his slaves shall *ipso facto* become free on the death of their owner.

5. Any Arab, or other of Our Subjects, who shall habitually ill-treat his slaves, or shall be found in the possession of new slaves, shall be liable under Our orders to severe punishment, and, in flagrant cases of cruelty, to the forfeiture of all his slaves.

6. Such of Our subjects as may marry persons subject to British jurisdiction, as well as the issue of all such marriages, are hereby disabled from holding slaves, and all slaves of such of Our subjects as are already so married, are now declared to be free.

7. All Our subjects who, once slaves, have been freed by British authority, or who have long since been freed by persons subject to British jurisdiction, are hereby disabled from holding slaves, and all slaves of such persons are now declared to be free. All slaves who, after the date of this decree, may lawfully obtain their freedom, are for ever disqualified from holding slaves, under pain of severe punishment.

8. Every slave shall be entitled, as a right, at any time henceforth, to purchase his freedom at a just and reasonable tariff to be fixed by Ourselves and Our Arab subjects. The purchase-money on Our order shall be paid by the slave to the [illegible] shall at once furnish the slave with a paper of freedom, and such freed slaves shall receive Our special protection against ill-treatment. This protection shall also be specially extended to all slaves who may gain their freedom under any of the provisions of this decree.

9. From the date of this decree, every slave shall have the same rights as any of Our other subjects who are not slaves to bring and prosecute any complaints or claims before Our *Kadis*.

Given under Our hand and seal this 15th day of El Hej, 1307, at Zanzibar, August 1st, A. D., 1890.

(Signed)—Ali Bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

POLO.

There will be polo on the Maidan this evening at 5-15, when the team selected to represent the Bombay Gymkhana in the Poona tournament will oppose the All Comers. The following will be the teams :—

Poona (stripes.)	All Comers.
Mr. Gray.	Mr. Philips.
„ Barton.	„ Summer.
„ Prevost.	„ Boileau.
„ Steel.	„ Bateson.
	„ Boyd.
	„ Lovett.
	„ Jellett.

BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you permit me as a shareholder to inquire through your columns what is the meaning of the long delay in winding up this company ? It is now a year since two liquidators were appointed to wind up the company, and distribute the assets. There was then enough at a very moderate estimate to give every shareholder Rs. 100 per share. But nothing whatever has been done to realise the assets. A very small sum of money was distributed a few months ago among the shareholders, but this was out of a cash balance which was placed in the hands of the liquidators when they were appointed. If the shareholders do not take up the matter they will get nothing, for the current expenses are considerable.—Yours, &c.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

P.S.—I have heard a rumour that the liquidators are going to law. If so I hope they will do so at their own expense. We have not been consulted.

THE TROOPSHIP PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of the movements of the India troopships during the season 1890-91 :—

(1) The Serapis will sail from Portsmouth on Sept 3, 1890, with the 16th Lancers, for Lucknow ; she is due at Bombay on Sept. 29, and will leave that port on the homeward voyage on Oct. 9, arriving at Portsmouth on Nov. 3. (2) The Crocodile leaves Portsmouth Sept. 17, calls at Queenstown two days later, and is due at Bombay on Oct. 15 ; on the return voyage she sails Oct. 23, and is timed to reach Portsmouth on Nov. 17. The Indian Marine Ship Clive is to leave Bombay Oct. 16, and will reach Portsmouth Nov. 12. (3) The Malabar leaves Portsmouth Oct. 1, and is due at Bombay Oct. 27. She returns Nov. 6, calls at Aden, and arrives home on Dec. 1. (4) The Euphrates leaves Portsmouth Oct. 15, reaches Bombay Nov. 10, returns Nov. 20, and arrives home on Dec. 15. (5) The Serapis leaves Portsmouth Nov. 13, is due at Bombay Dec. 9, returns Dec. 18, and arrives home Jan. 12, 1891. (6) The Crocodile leaves Portsmouth Nov. 26, is due at Bombay Dec. 22, returns Jan. 2, 1891, and arrives home Jan. 27. (7) The Clive leaves Portsmouth Dec. 3, is due at Bombay Dec. 31, returns Jan. 9, and may be expected Feb. 5. (8) The Malabar leaves Portsmouth Dec. 11, is due Jan. 6, returns Jan. 15, and arrives home Feb. 9. (9) The Euphrates leaves Portsmouth Dec. 31, calls at Queenstown two days later, reaches Bombay Jan. 28, returns Feb. 6, and arrives home March 3. (10) The Serapis leaves Portsmouth Jan. 22, calls at Alexandria to drop the 1st Devonshire Regt. and pick up the 2nd Suffolk, is due at Bombay Feb. 17, returns Feb. 26, and arrives home Mar. 23. (11) The Crocodile leaves Portsmouth Feb. 4, is due at Bombay Mar. 2, returns Mar. 12, and arrives home April 6. (12) The Malabar leaves Portsmouth Feb. 19, is due at Bombay Mar. 17, returns Mar. 26, and arrives April 20. (13) The Clive leaves Portsmouth on her last voyage Feb. 26, and is due at Bombay Mar. 26. (14) The Euphrates leaves Portsmouth Mar. 11, calls at Queenstown two days later, is due at Bombay April 8, returns April 17, and arrives at Portsmouth on May 12, thus completing the programme.

A BRITISH INDIAN SCHOOL FOR ZANZIBAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 2.

The revival of trade prosperity and the regaining by the Indian community here of confidence after their recent troubles and losses is now plainly felt and seen. The news of the assumption by England of protectorate over Zanzibar has removed all vestige of doubt or uncertainty as to the future, and the British Indian community begin now to feel as much at home in Zanzibar as if they were in British India. For many years past the Indian residents of Zanzibar had felt the want of a school for the education of their children, and various half-hearted attempts had been made from time to time to collect funds and start such an institution. The welcome news, however, of Zanzibar passing under the exclusive tutelage and protection of Britain has infused new energy and enthusiasm amongst the British Indian community, a few leading members of which some days ago requested Colonel Euan Smith, H. M.'s Agent and Consul-General, to call a meeting to raise funds for establishing a school. A very influential gathering of prominent Indian merchants in consequence, assembled under the presidency of the British Agent, when it was formally resolved to take the work in hand immediately and to raise funds for the desired object. Colonel Euan Smith announced that H. H. Syed Ally, Sultan of Zanzibar, was taking the greatest interest in the institution and had promised it his generous support, beginning by the offer of a suitable house for the location of the school. On a subscription list being then opened, the gentlemen present responded in a most liberal spirit, a sum of nearly Rs. 45,000 being promised on the spot.

It is proposed to call another meeting on an early date to take measures for the opening of the school as soon as competent teachers can be engaged in Bombay, and there is every likelihood of a long-felt want being supplied, and the first English school in East Africa being opened by Colonel Euan Smith for the benefit of the rising generation of her Majesty's Indian subjects in Zanzibar, before the end of the year.

The following is the list of subscriptions :—

	Rs.
Sir Tharia Topan	10,000
Mr. Gangji Dawood	3,000
Mr. Ebji Sewji	3,000
Mr. Pirbhai Jeevunji	3,000
Mr. Sivji Haji	2,000
Mr. Damodur Jairam	1,500
Mr. Fazul Esa	1,500
Mr. Canji Rajpar	1,500
Mr. Rahim Lilany	1,000
Mr. Lukmidass Ludha	750
Mr. Canji Hunsraj	750
Mr. Ebramji Valiji	750
Mr. Janmahomed Hunsraj	750
Mr. Nassur Noormahomed	625
Mr. Vali Dharsi	625
Mr. Karimji Jeevunji	501
Mr. Laka Canji	500
Mr. Pira Valiani	500
Mr. Kasum Soomar	500
Mr. Salehmohamed Hasun	500
Mr. Shareef Dewji	500
Mr. Esmal Ramji	500
Mr. Remtulla Hemani	500
Mr. Casum Soomar	500
Mr. Vali Nazurali	500
Mr. Hasum Goolamhoosein	500
Mr. Mahomed Joomani	500
Mr. Khaki Hemani	500
Mr. Alarakhia Nanji	500
Mr. Dinda Thavur	500
Mr. Balloo Valiani	251
Mr. Virji Canji	251
Mr. Nanji Miani	251
Mr. Jewraj Lalji	251
Mr. Casum Damani	251
Mr. Sulemanji Alibhai	251
Mr. Cumrudin Amirudin	250
Mr. Jetha Valiani	250
Mr. Pira Dewji	250
Mr. Saleh Cassum	250
Mr. Bhaloo Corji	250
Mr. Visram Moorani	250
Mr. Alia Joomani	250
Mr. Premji Khimji	250
Mr. Vali Nathoo	250
Mr. Hunsraj Morarji	200
Mr. Alidina Canji	131
Mr. Tajbhai Goolamhusain	101
Mr. Merwanji R. Boyce	100
Mr. Jafferbhai C. Gangji	100
Mr. Damodur Moolji	100
Mr. Mamu Nursi	100
Mr. Gangji Canji	100
Mr. Cooverji Chapsi	100
Mr. Jetha Somji	100
Mr. Narunji Sewji	100

Mr. Khimji Jairam has given a valuable plot of ground to be utilized for the purposes of the school.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following additional subscriptions (4th list) have been promised :—

	Rs.
Mr. Asan Virji	500
Mr. Haji Ossman Chotani	500
Mr. Haji Meah Ahmed Ismael Khandwani	500
Messrs. Tribhowandass and Keshowdass Nathubi	300
Mr. Goolam Hoossain Allana	250
Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub	250
Hon'ble J. Macpherson	200
Hon'ble E. T. Candy	200
Mr. Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rahman	200
Mr. Haji Ismael H. Issa	150
Hon'ble C. J. Farran	150
Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Ali	150
Mr. Yue Lun Ching	125
Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee	100
Mr. Hirjibhai Jamal	100
Mr. Hajee Jan Mahomed Cassum	100
Hon'ble H. Birdwood	100
Mr. Haji Adam Sidick	75
Mr. Isabhai Thavar	50
„ J. C. Anderson	50
„ L. Rivett-Carnac	50
„ K. M. Sett	25
„ C. H. Jopp	20
„ B. Scott	20
„ J. Saunders Slater	20
„ C. H. Chitty	15
„ E. B. Raikes	15
	Rs. 4,215

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
MUNCHERJI NOWROJI BANAJI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, August 18.

It is requested that subscriptions be paid into the Bank of Bombay, or to H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S. They will be duly acknowledged in the newspapers.

The *Overland Mail* of August 1, says:—Viscount Cross was strongly pressing Mr. Smith to afford facilities for the passing of the India Councils Bill before the prorogation. The Parliamentary supporters of the National Congress movement, headed by Mr. Bradlaugh, were opposed to the measure being proceeded with. They hold that there was not time then to give the matter full consideration. Mr. Gladstone proposed to take part in the debate on the second reading of the India Councils Bill. The right hon. gentleman intimated to Mr. W. H. Smith his intention to speak.

The Bermudas, the destination of the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, are a mere speck on the vast Atlantic. Banishment thither is very different from a sojourn at the Cape. The whole area of the clustering islands is estimated at eighteen square miles. They are 2,900 miles away from Liverpool, 580 from the nearest point of America (Cape Hatteras in North Carolina) and from the nearest of the West India Islands, about 800 miles. The military stations on the Bermudas are the small islands of Boaz and Watford, on the northern side of what is almost a ring of land enclosing "The Great Sound." There is a break between Somerset and Watford Islands, separating the military stations slightly from the rest of the chain, over which for the most part there is uninterrupted communication by roads, bridges, and causeways. The colony is without railways. The climate is pleasant and, except for epidemics, healthy. The islands are becoming a favourite winter resort for North Americans, but on the whole Bermuda cannot as a colonial station meet the ideal of the Guards.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(From the Home Papers.)

THE United States Consul at Zanzibar in a recent report states that the culture of cloves is the principal industry in Zanzibar and Pemba, the latter producing three-fourths of the total harvest, whilst Zanzibar produces the best quality cloves. The culture was introduced into the islands in 1830, and to-day they are the principal sources of the world's supply. The clove of commerce is the bud of the clove-tree. It takes five or six years from the time of seeding for a tree to bear the buds. At two years of age the trees are 3ft. high. They are planted 30ft. apart at that time, and left with only ordinary care until they are ready to produce the buds. The latter do not ripen all at once, but at intervals during six months. They are then spread in the sun until they become brown when they are warehoused, ready for market. A plantation ten years old produces an average of 20lb. of cloves to a tree. Trees 20 years old frequently produce 100lb. each. The crop for the present year, which is the largest record, will amount to 13,000,000lb., averaging a local value of 5d. a pound. A duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* is levied by the Sultan. The only other parts of the tree which are utilized are the stems, which are gathered and are sold for about a fifth of the price of cloves, and with about the same percentage of strength. These go to make what is known as ground cloves. The plantations have hitherto been worked with slave labour, but the stoppage of the supply of slaves from the mainland involves increased expense for harvesting, as well as the risk of loss from failure to harvest quickly, when the buds appear.

The report of the Merchandise Marks Committee, which has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, declares that the Act has been beneficial in diminishing the importation of falsely-marked goods, and that the Customs Department has administered the Act with great fairness. In regard to the alleged inconvenience to shippers through the examination of goods in transit, the Committee are of opinion that any diminution in imports since 1888 is not due to the operation of the Act, but to such causes as the recent dock strikes and foreign subsidies. The Committee are opposed to the compulsory marking of all goods and the indication of origin, on the ground that it would interfere with trade. As to articles of consumption, such as rum, &c., which, it is alleged, are largely imported in an adulterated form, but cannot be detained in consequence of bearing no trade description as defined by the Act, it is proposed to amend the Act so that the Customs entry may be used in lieu of a trade description.

On Friday last the Bank of Portugal raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The *Journal do Commercio* says that this advance was due to the rise in the rate of interest in London, and it proceeds to refer to the specie movements between Great Britain and Portugal. For some months past we have had the singular movement of a steady inflow of gold into the Bank of England from Portugal, side by side with steady withdrawals of gold from the Bank for Portugal. Since the beginning of May last to date—that is to say, in a period of less than three months—the withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for Portugal have amounted to £967,000. On the other hand, the receipts of gold at the Bank of England announced as coming from Portugal have amounted to about £900,000. Many dealers in money in London have expressed surprise at the simultaneous existence of these two different currents. It would appear that the imports of gold from England into Portugal have been for the most part, if not entirely, conducted by the Bank of Portugal for the purpose of increasing its metallic reserves, while the exports of gold from Portugal have been the result of a balance of trade. While the Bank of Portugal is under the necessity of importing sovereigns for the reason stated, the outflow of gold to this country has been enhanced, the Portuguese paper says, by the falling off of remittances from Brazil, with which Portugal largely settles her purchases abroad, and also by the falling off in the exports of wines from Portugal. We understand that the branch of the London bank which has been exporting gold to London had applied to the Bank of Portugal for drafts in order to prevent the specie shipment; but that, either from considerations of red tape or for some other reason, it has been impossible to agree. We hear, however, that there is a likelihood that in future the heavy loss in freight commission and insurance caused by these shipments backwards and forwards of gold at the rate of three or four millions a year may be avoided.

[illegible] the South African Customs Union question, the following remarks by the *Cape Times* are very interesting:—"A wholly unreasonable annoyance appears to have been caused in official circles at Pretoria by the admission of British Bechuanaland into the Customs Union. The fear is expressed of a combination on the part of the Cape and Imperial Governments to force upon the South African Republic a particular tariff as a condition of entrance; and so far there is something to be thankful for in the sign of a growing desire for the abandonment of a policy of isolation. The Imperial Government has given little cause to be suspected of such trickery, even if the Government of this [Cape] colony had displayed of late a hard spirit of selfishness in bargaining with its neighbours. But in point of fact the inclusion of Bechuanaland was contemplated from the first, and in our present relations with that province its voting power in the Customs Union may be regarded as absorbed in the voting power of this colony. President Kruger, it is stated, is not unwilling to discuss the tariff question in a general conference, in which Natal is also prepared to join." The Capetown paper goes on to say that so small a matter as the extension of the Customs Union to Bechuanaland would have passed without notice but for the existence of a feeling which it is highly gratifying to recognise. The exhibition of jealousy in little things is the surest sign of a conquered affection. A South African Customs Union would now appear to be not only within measurable distance, but very near at hand.

The question has been raised whether or not the United States banks will be willing to take deposits of the new silver note currency on equal terms with those of other kinds of money. Upon this point Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of New York, say unhesitatingly that the banks will be compelled, unless they want to lose their customers, to accept the new money on deposit on the same footing as greenbacks, and will have the right (of which they will certainly avail themselves) to count it in their reserves. This they were unable to do with the old silver certificates, because these were not legal tender, although issued against silver dollars stored in the Treasury. Referring to the recent considerable exports of gold from the United States to Europe, Messrs. Clews observe that these shipments were made because it was concluded that a good deal of gold would have to go from London in consequence of the financial crisis in the River Plate. The prospect of a large export of gold from London to Buenos Ayres, however possible it may have been before, seems now to have been extinguished by the political crisis which broke out on Saturday. The great houses who have been engaged in financial operations in the River Plate, involving remittances of gold, will have quite enough to do at present in preserving their interests there, without thinking of further remittances. Later on, if political security should be ensured, some gold may be wanted and may be sent to the Argentine Republic.

Durban advices give the total value of the raw gold exported *via* Natal during the first six months of the year as £240,591, against £299,160 for the corresponding period last year. This seems to suggest a rather ominous falling off in the yield from the De Kaap fields. The receipts for June, however, show an increase against last year, the amount being £26,947, against £21,657.

The gentlemen having charge of the arrangements for the formation of a Chemical Union have held several meetings, and it is stated that the progress made in the negotiations gives promise of the scheme being successfully launched. It is also stated that satisfactory arrangements have been made with eminent financiers for the completion of the project. The effect on the chemical trade of the Tyne continues to be marked, the recent great rise in prices being maintained.

The *Liverpool Journal Commerce* of July 26 says:—"During the week an unexpected departure has been taken in the cotton future market. The latest explanation of the move is that New York operators have undertaken to run a 'corner' in Liverpool for autumn deliveries, and they have set local houses to work to buy up all the spot cotton purchaseable at the present basis as well as for immediate delivery. They will run New York as well and export the cotton they are buying in Liverpool to that port if they can get the New York price high enough, and thus make the Liverpool 'squeeze' all the more severe."

In the actions brought by Mason and Barry and the Cape Copper Company, the former against the Comptoir d'Escompte and the latter against the Comptoir and also against the Société des Metaux, in respect to the copper ring, Mr. Justice Day held, in Queen's Bench on the 31st ult., that the guarantee could not be enforced against the Comptoir d'Escompte, but against the Societe des Metaux he gave a verdict for £204,922 on the contracts.

MR. H. M. STANLEY was so much better that Surgeon Parke took leave of him on July 28. Surgeon Parke considers that his patient has made a splendid recovery.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TRADE IN KHORASSAN.

THE Foreign Office has issued the first report on the trade of Khorassan compiled since the establishment of a Consulate-General at Meshed.

There are, according to General Maclean, only two main routes by which British goods are imported into Meshed. The first is by the Black Sea, Trebizond, Tabriz, and Teheran, entailing a caravan journey of about 1,600 miles. No transit dues are levied by the Turkish Government on goods coming this way, and 5 per cent. only is paid on arrival at Tabriz. The goods are then bought by Persian merchants and dispatched to Khorassan, where a further duty of 2½ per cent. is levied. The camel hire from Trebizond to Meshed is about 7*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*. a load, and the journey at the best season of the year would take about four months. The second route is by the Persian Gulf, Bender Abbas, and Yezd, or Kirman, involving a caravan journey of less than 1,000 miles, which can be done by a mule in 40 days, but which takes a camel on an average about 75 days. Camel hire from Bender Abbas to Meshed is about 2*l*. 11*s*. 5*d*. The Kirman route is shorter, and the Yezd dues are avoided by traversing it, yet merchants often use the latter route, as Yezd is a busy mart, and they may obtain a sale for goods there. Transport, too, is more easily procured than at Kirman, though it is cheaper by the latter route. According to treaty British goods need only pay an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on entering Persian territory, and after that no further duties or tolls may be levied on them in any part of Persia, but the privelege has not yet been secured for Khorassan, and the Persian authorities still levy sums amounting in all to about 7½ per cent. on goods coming to Meshed *via* Kirman, and over 9 per cent. on goods coming *via* Yezd. By a Russian official decree of last year goods from Europe, India, and Persia imported into Transcaspia are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 2½ per cent. Exceedingly heavy duties are again levied on all British goods which are a necessity (such as tea and indigo) on arrival at Samarcand, and piece goods, &c., are rigidly prohibited. The shortest and best route for Indian goods going to Meshed would be *via* Candahar and Herat, a journey of about 800 miles, or thirty stages from our own railway terminus, but the exorbitant duties levied by the Ameer (2*l* 2*s*. a cwt.) have caused its entire abandonment. The hire per camel load would be only 2*l* 6*s*. 9*d*. Russian goods go to Khorassan almost entirely by the Transcaspian Railway, a small quantity only finding their way by Tabriz or by Astrabad.

The total value of British goods imported into Khorassan during the year *via* Trebizond and Tabriz was about 23,429*l*., and *via* Bender Abbas 60,871*l*. This last total does not include the value of Chinese tea. £118,571 worth of China green tea and 5,143*l*. worth of China black tea came from Bombay, while the value of the Indian green tea was only 7,143*l*. and of the Indian black tea (which is universally drunk in Khorassan) 12,000*l*. Thus, the total value of Chinese tea was 123,714*l*., against 19,143*l*. of Indian. Nearly all the green tea (worth 122,857*l*.) went on to Bokhara, Khiva, &c. The Ameer of Afghanistan levies 5*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. on every camel-load of goods passing through his territory (*via* Cabul) to Bokhara. The Ameer of Bokhara also levies 2½ per cent. It appears that a pound of tea, costing 12 as. in India, will cost about 16 as. when it reaches Meshed. 18 as. when it reaches Bokhara by this route, and 21 as. by the Cabul route. Two-thirds of the green tea imported into Bokhara is Chinese and one-third Indian. If this information is correct, a great quantity of Indian tea must travel there by Cabul, the most expensive route, and the Indian merchants must be unaware that the Persian route is the cheapest. India supplies all the Indigo used in the these regions, and 5,143*l*. worth passes on to Russian territory by Persia. The total value of British goods, omitting Chinese tea, imported into Khorassan was 84,300*l*., and of Russian goods 110,408*l*. All articles of English manufacture are considered infinitely superior, and are much preferred to Russian goods; but being of better materials, and having to be brought a longer distance, they cannot be sold so cheaply. At the present moment English and Russian chintzes are selling at the same price in the bazaars. The Russians are trying to force the English article out of the market by the importation of large quantities of their own chintz, which they are selling at a very small profit. The English chintz, on the other hand, must be got rid of; and so it, too, is being sold at a loss or at no profit. It is obvious that, with the Transcaspian Railway at Askabad, only 150 miles from Meshed, and with both towns linked, as they shortly will be, by an excellent macadamised [illegible] having to traverse the long, rough [illegible] routes, cannot hope to compete with Russian goods, and must eventually be driven entirely out of the market, even in these provinces of Persia, unless our own railway is extended in this direction. English broadcloth is preferred to all others; but the cheaper material from other parts of Europe, brought by Tabriz, finds a readier sale. There is a good demand for what is called Russian imitation broad cloth, a thick, cotton, coloured material with a nap, which, however, has very little wear and soon looks extremely shabby. Russian sugar has entirely driven Indian and all other sugars out of the market. It is sold in the bazaars at about 4½d. per lb. The wholesale price of sugar in India is 33-10d. per lb.; so, under any circumstances, even if the bounties granted by the Russian Government to Russians for exporting sugar were withdrawn, it would be difficult to undersell them in Khorassan. Yet Indian sugar, being made from the sugar-cane, is far better, sweeter, and easier to melt than Russian sugar, and is looked upon as a sweetmeat by the Khorassanis. There is no reason why sugar should not be manufactured on the spot, as most excellent beets are grown, and are largely consumed by the people. The chief exports of native produce from Khorassan are opium, cotton, wool, turquoises, dried fruits, almonds, carpets, and shawls. A very large proportion of the goods from Europe and India pass on to Russian territory and to Afghanistan. Opium is the only native article exported in any quantity (37,143*l*. worth) towards India, its destination being China; 14, 286*l*. worth also went to Constantinople, *via* Teheran. Of other native goods only about 1814*l*. worth found their way to India. Wool, cotton, dried fruits, turquoises, &c., to the value of 111,442*l*. were exported to Russia.

The provinces of Khorassan and Seistan are about 200,000 square miles in extent. The latter is very sparsely populated, and does not trade to speak of; but the soil is said to be very fertile, and the country capable of great development. Wool is sent from there to Bender Abbas for exportation. The revenue of the two provinces for the past year was 154,000*l* in cash, and 12,464 tons of grain (two-thirds wheat and one-third barley) and 3,942 tons of kah (chopped straw.) Of this revenue 27,543*l*. goes to the Shah—24,914*l*. of the cash and 2,629*l*. the price of grain. The remainder is absorbed in pensions, salaries pay of troops, &c. The population is, perhaps, 500,000, but it is difficult to arrive at an approximate estimate, as no regular census is taken. The population of Meshed, including a floating population of 8,000 pilgrims, is something under 50,000. There are in the town 650 looms for silk weaving, 320 looms for shawl weaving, and 40 carpet-weaving looms. Very coarse cotton and woolen cloths are also manufactured, and very inferior earthenware articles, soap, and tallow candles. Copper vessels are largely made. Opium, cotton. wheat, barley, beans, pulse, gram, lentils, millet, beet, rape, castor, and saffron are cultivated; but the whole produce is consumed in the province, except some opium, cotton, and a little wheat. Fruits of all sorts abound, including grapes, melons, peaches, plums, apricots, mulberries, pears, apples, and a small cucumber of excellent quality. Khorassan is said to have no less than one turquoise, twelve copper, seven lead, four coal two salt, and even a gold mine. Of these only the turquoise, three copper one coal, one salt mine have been worked, and with the exception of the turquoise mine, only in a very desultory manner, and on a very limited scale. Coal is nowhere used, and the copper utensils in the bazar are manufactured from imported metal, although a considerable amount of copper ore is exported to Russia *via* Kuchan. The celebrated turquoise mines near Nishapur are farmed for 2,857*l*. a year, and the annual out-turn of stones is not of less value than 22,857*l*. There are said to be 144 bankers at Meshed with a capital of 266,000*l*. Of these only two have a capital of over 20,000*l*. If the new Imperial Bank of Persia decides to open a branch at Meshed it will be looked upon as a great boon by many, and will probably do a very large business, especially if it issues notes. There is plenty of money lying idle and hidden away, and for remittances Russian gold and rouble notes are eagerly bought up. There are no roads worthy the names, except one from Meshed to the Askabad frontier, now nearly completed. Meshed is connected by telegraph with Teheran, Astrabad, Kuchan, Bujnurd, Kelat, Deragez and Sarakhs, and it is contemplated to erect a line to Birjand. The line at Persian Sarakhs is to be linked, it is said, to that of Russian Sarakhs, thus bringing Khorassan into direct telegraphic communication with Merv and Askabad. The condition of all these Persian lines is unsatisfactory. That connecting Meshed and Teheran is subsidised and kept in repair by the Indian Government, but the sum granted is not sufficient, the staff allowed is too weak to maintain efficiency, and the line is out of order and unworkable for several days in every month.

THE Russian Government is building four ironclads in the Black Sea, each ship being of 10,200 tons, with engines of 12,000 horse-power.

THE TRADE OF THE EASTERN SOUDAN.

THE British Consul at Suakin, in his last report, states that there has been a marked revival of trade in consequence of the peaceful policy which has been pursued during the past year, and of the reopening of the port of Aghig, and, towards the close of the year, of the port of Trinkitat. The total value of imports for 1889 was very nearly double that of 1888, and there is ground for believing that this increase will be maintained as elements of disturbance in the interior are disappearing, and there is a very general desire among the natives for settled government and regular trade. The greater portion of the import trade was absorbed in and near Suakin and the adjacent ports in the form of food-stuffs and native clothing, but there was at the same time an appreciable trade with the interior through Aghig. No doubt numerous caravans with dhourra and cotton goods found their way from Aghig, through the Tokar Valley to Kassala. Trade improved, more especially after the withdrawal of Osman Digna and other Dervish leaders to Khartoum in September. Later on an attempt was made to open up the route to Berber, but it was attended with small success. The caravans were always subject to the levy of blackmail and the risk of confiscation and food-stuffs passing through a country where famine was gradually asserting itself were naturally exposed to immediate plunder. Coal was the only article which went from England direct, other articles of British origin (provisions chiefly) going through Egypt. Fully five-eighths of the imports—viz., millet, rice, flour, and manufactured cotton goods—went from Bombay in British vessels. This trade is almost a monopoly in the hands of the Banian merchants, who negotiate in Bombay solely with their countrymen, and are content with smaller profits than would suit a European. There was a very considerable advance in the import of grain, due partly to the opening of Aghig, partly to an increase in the local population since September last, and to the fact that the Soudan Trading Company made large allotments of millet and rice during the autumn to the cotton cultivators, with whom they are under agreement to maintain them and their families until the collection of the crop. The Import of cotton goods from India has increased by £16,000 under the same circumstances which favoured the import and sale of dhourra. Part of these are Manchester goods re-exported from Bombay. To a great extent goods sent into the interior have been bartered for gold and silver ornaments—a sure indication that their owners are reduced to extremities. The value of silver ornaments exported by Banian merchants to Bombay is shown to be £19,409. There has been a marked decrease in the export of mother-of-pearl, and there are reasons which induce the Consul to think that the export will cease altogether. The passage of slaves from the Arabian to the Soudanese coast is very commonly effected in pearl boats. They are, in consequence, liable to be searched whenever met by men-of-war; but finding that they are allowed more liberty in Italian waters, they prefer to spend the seasons in the south. Moreover, the Italian Government is said to pay a small bounty to pearl fishers who bring their shells into Massowah for sale. They fetch a higher price there than in Suakin, and the freight to Trieste is cheaper by Italian boats from Massowah than by Egyptian boats from Suakin. The total value of the exports is tenfold that of 1888. "In attempting to forecast the future of trade in the Eastern Soudan, we are encouraged to take a hopeful view from the friendly attitude of all the local sheikhs and their eagerness to engage in trade with the Soudan Trading Company. This company commenced operations last autumn by inducing the Tokar sheikhs and others to plant cotton, and the crop will be gathered very shortly. The political conditions of the country are, however, such that it is impossible to form an estimate of the measure of success which will attend the enterprise until the cotton has been forwarded to Suakin."

THE REAL GRIEVANCE OFFICE.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Punch.)

An Anglo-Indian Gentleman introduced.

THE Commissioner. Well, Sir, what can I do for you?

Anglo-Indian. I wish respectfully to call your attention, Sir, to our case, which is now before a Parliamentary Committee. I am an Indian Civil Servant. I am called a member of the Uncovenanted Service, but I contend that such a term is a misnomer. Originally the Uncovenanted Service consisted of Natives [illegible] who were employed, without covenant, to do subordinate official work, under the direction of the Covenanted Civil Service. The bulk of these persons were overseers and tax-collectors.

The Com. Has there been any alteration of late years? I see you lay a stress upon *originally*.

Anglo-In. At this moment there are in the Service, in one department alone—the Educational—a Senior Classic, a Second Wrangler, several other Wranglers, and many Fellows of Oxford and Cambridge, who took high honours with their degrees. The Service now requires great technical knowledge, as it has to deal with Archæology, Finance, Geological, Survey, Public Works, and Telegraphy, and can only be entered by Europeans, who have been selected by nomination, or after competition, either by the Secretary of State for India, or the Government of India. It is not an Uncovenanted Service, as we now enter it with the prospect of a pension and one of our grievances is, that that prospect has become less favourable through the recent action of our employers.

The Com. Be kind enough to explain.

Anglo-In. Certainly, Sir. When we entered the Service our pension, after serving thirty years, was stated by the Secretary of State to be £500. Naturally this was taken to mean gold, but because years ago the Service consisted of Natives, the Government hit upon the plan of paying us in silver, which at the present rate means a loss of £150 in the £500.

The Com. Are the members of the other Indian Services, Civil and Military, treated in like manner?

Anglo-In. No; they are paid their pensions in gold.

The Com. Well, considering the class of men who now enter your Service, I do not see why you should be put at so great a disadvantage. Have you any other grievances?

Anglo-In. Well, thirty years is a long time to have to serve in a climate as trying as the tropics, especially when we are not allowed to count furlough as service.

The Com. I think so, too. Then I sum up your grievances thus: You are educated men, and therefore deserve fair treatment. You will consider fair treatment payment of pensions in gold, and the lessening of the years of service necessary to earn the right of retirement?

Anglo-In. Exactly, Sir; and I cannot thank you sufficiently for putting our case so plainly.

The Com. Not at all. Should you receive no redress within a reasonable time, you may mention the matter to me again.

[The Witness with a grateful bow then withdrew.—*Punch.*

SUICIDES OF SOLDIERS.

ON July 28 Mr. Henry E. Barnes, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry at the Guards' Station Hospital, Rochester Row, Westminster, concerning the death of Corp, Simon Scott, aged twenty-five, of the 1st batt. Scots Guards, stationed at Wellington Barracks, who committed suicide on July 25 by shooting himself with a rifle. The evidence showed that the deceased was given to drink and was irregular in his habits. He had been twice reported and had lost his third stripe. He was reported for arriving in barracks an hour late. Subsequently he distributed his kit, saying that he was not going on parade again. Soon afterwards a noise was heard, and it was found that the deceased had shot himself through the head with a rifle, which he had discharged by placing his foot in a cord attached to the trigger. On a bed close by was found the following letter:—"I wish Watling to send all articles to the address given to him, and my box also. Good-bye, comrades all S. Scott, corporal *pro tem.* Sergeant-Major Chase,—I have tried to do my best in this corps, and all my attempts have resulted in failures. The more I tried the worse I seem to get on; therefore I have come to the conclusion that it is better to do as I have done than continue this miserable existence. Hoping that I will be forgiven,—I am, Sir, yours obediently, Simon Scott." Col. J. W. Gascoigne, the commanding officer, said the deceased was a man of good education and was doing well, but drink kept him back. The jury found a verdict of temporary insanity.

On July 25 a corporal in the Leinster Regt., stationed at Shorncliffe, committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle. Deceased had recently returned from India.

THE "Eed-ud-Duha," or Mohammedan commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice, fell on Monday (July 28), and was the occasion of a considerable gathering of Mohammedans for the purpose of prayer at the mosque of the Oriental Institute, Woking. It is customary on that day for Mohammedans to offer some animal—generally a goat—and to distribute a large portion of the sacrifice among the poor of the neighbourhood. Among those present were several Turkish gentlemen, but the largest number of Mohammedans—more than thirty—were from India (Punjaub and Bengal).

WAR BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND SAN SALVADOR.

CONCURRENT with the first intimation of the outbreak of hostilities in Buenos Ayres came the intelligence that the crisis in Guatemala has resulted in a revolt against General Barillas's Government.

A Philadelphia telegram dated July 29, states that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered three steamers—the Kearsarge, the Ranger, and the Thetis—to the coast of Central America in consequence of the fighting between Guatemala and San Salvador.

The *New York Herald* publishes a telegram from Guatemala, via Libertad, dated Sunday night, which states that a native Indian, hired by the Conservatives, concealed himself, on Saturday, in President Barillas's chamber, armed with a machete and revolver. He attempted to assassinate the General, who defended himself with a revolver until the guards arrested the Indian. The prisoner revealed a plot implicating MM. Valanzuela, Floris, and Duran, as the three principals. The troops are disaffected. Inflammatory circulars have been issued charging Barillas and the Government with robbing the Treasury and the Custom House.

Reuter's Agency, telegraphing from New York on the 29th ult., states:—The Guatemalan Minister to Mexico has telegraphed to the Guatemalan Consul at New York that the [Government of Guatemala has accepted war with Salvador, which was provoked by President Ezeta. The message further states that the Government of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica have signed a Treaty with Guatemala, demanding the resignation of President Ezeta, and the re-establishment of a legal order of things in Salvador. A despatch from Mexico states that the diplomatic agent of Salvador there claims that eleven battles have been fought between Salvador and Guatemala, and that all resulted in victories for the former State. A revolt has broken out in Eastern Guatemala against the Government of President Barillas.

Reuter's agent at Southampton telegraphs:—"Telegrams from Guatemala and San Salvador received by the Consul for Salvador at this port via Paris, confirm the capture of Atescatempa by the Salvadorian army under General Ezeta, brother of the President, and also the capture of Chingo, both places being considerably within the Guatemalan frontier. At Coco the forces of Guatemala were routed with but slight resistances leaving their artillery, &c., on the field. Costa Rica and Nicaragua, disapproving the acts of Guatemala, had withdrawn their representatives from that Republic. It is added that order reigned throughout Salvador, and that the people, zealous for their independence, loyally supported President Senor Ezeta. The army was well disciplined, and actuated by a patriotic enthusiasm. The fall of President Barillas was anticipated, and would, it was expected, be followed by peace."

THE BISLEY MEETING.

THE principal competition of Friday, July 25, was the Loyd-Lindsay, for sections of four mounted men from regiments of yeomanry, volunteer light horse, and mounted rifles, or troops of mounted infantry. The shooting was at 500 and 600 yards; but the men were required to ride about three-quarters of a mile, taking three flights of hurdles in the course, and fire, dismounted, not more than five rounds at the two distances. The Ayrshire Yeomanry first team made a total of 131 points—the best yet scored—and so took the first prize of 50*l*. The Dorset Yeomanry came in second with a score of 113, and the Somerset team were third.

The match between officers of the Regulars and Volunteers was won by the former, with a score of 1,599 against 1,586. There was some admirable shooting in this match.

Captain Milner, King's Royal Rifles, only dropped two points with his fifteen shots at 800 yards. Captain R.W. Barnett, Central London Rangers, did even better, making the highest possible of 75 points. An interesting tie was shot off between the London Rifle Brigade and Cape team. The latter were very unfortunate, as they lost by one point, through one of their representative's trigger being found light, the scores being 673 against 672.

The Queen's prize winner of 1864, Mr. J. Wyatt, late London Rifle Brigade, secured the Carton Prize at 900 yards for the most central shot put on during the meeting. The Bass resulted in a victory for Mr. Braithwaite, Belfast, who at the two distances of 900 and 1,000 yards aggregated 84. The Humphrey Cup was won by Oxford with a score of 750, Cambridge having made 679.

The meeting was brought to a close on Saturday, July 26. The Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield was competed for by four troopers representing regiments of cavalry, and was won by the 14th Hussars, who scored 115 points in 8 min. 56 sec. The Evelyn Wood competition took up the whole of the afternoon, and was carried on in the presence of the General from whom it derives its name. Commencing at 750 yards distance, each team competing was ordered to rush forward thirty or forty yards to the front alternately. At different points a volley was fired, and at a distance of 150 yards from the target a halt was made to examine arms preparatory to ordering two rounds of independent firing with the magazine rifles. Each team had in front of it twenty targets, representing the busts of twenty soldiers standing in open order, and the hits on these were counted to decide the prize. The highest percentage of hits to the rounds fired was made by the 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey, with 26·73. The decision of the Council against a formal distribution of prizes caused some disappointment.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN BILLS AND TRANSFERS.—EXCHANGE.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, July 25, in answer to Mr. J. A. Campbell, Sir J. Gorst said: The sales of bills and transfers by the Indian Council during March, April, and May this year were Rs. 8,29,00,000, against Rs. 6,55,48,015 in the corresponding months of 1889. Replying to Mr. C. Wright, Sir J. Gorst said: The gain produced by a rise of 1d. per rupee in exchange varies with the rate of exchange. The gain by a rise from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. is Rx. 1,100,000. Council bills are fetching 3d. per rupee more than when silver was at 3s. 6d. per ounce.

INDIAN FACTORY LABOUR.

In answer to Mr. Hoyle, on July 20, Sir J. Gorst said: The report and proceedings of the Berlin Conference have been sent to the Government of India for consideration with the Factory Law Amendment Bill now before the Indian Legislature. The principles affirmed at the conference are being and will be observed in India. Until the Government of India report their views the Secretary of State cannot say how far the detailed recommendations of the conference will be applied in India.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

In answer to Mr. Keay, Sir J. Gorst said: The engagements of the British Government with the present Ameer of Afghanistan will be found recorded at page 70 of the return "Afghanistan No. 1" of 1881. They have not undergone any modification since that date.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

ON July 30, at the India Office, Viscount Cross received a deputation from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. Sir Robert Fowler in introducing the deputation, said they had reason to believe that the habit of opium smoking was on the increase in India, and they asked Lord Cross to do all that lay in his power to check the evil among those who were confided to his rule. Mr. J. G. Alexander then presented a memorial, which gave various statistics concerning the opium traffic, and concluded as follows:—"Especially do we entreat that steps be at once taken throughout British India to close the opium dens or shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises, which we cannot but regard as a disgrace to the British Government of India. If such establishments must exist, better far that they should be illicit liable to be suppressed by the police, and driven to hide themselves in holes and corners, than that they should flaunt themselves in open day, parading the licence of the Queen-Empress, and carrying the sanction of the Supreme Government of India." Viscount Cross, in reply, said the names attached to the memorial and the fact of the deputation being so numerous sufficiently impressed him with their strong feeling, and also with the thorough earnestness with which so many gentlemen in high position like themselves viewed the matter, No one was more alive to the evils of opium smoking than himself. He would take care that the facts were communicated to the Government of India, and would consult with the Viceroy on the subject.

A BIOGRAPHY is to appear of "the Rev. Dr. Keatinge," who, according to his own account, has been a workhouse boy, a student in a Jesuit seminary, a Roman Catholic priest, the secretary of a Cardinal, an Italian conspirator, a Dissenting minister, a Church of England curate, a strolling actor, an Anglican monk, an author, comedian, lecturer, Divinity professor, and schoolmaster. If a full narrative is forthcoming of Dr. Keatinge's career, it ought to be interesting, observes a contemporary.

THE REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AYRES.

EARLY on Saturday morning (July 26) a revolution broke out in Buenos Ayres. President Celman declared the country in a state of siege. At Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, and Cordoba the National Guard was called out, and the President was reported to have fled to Escobar, the Juarists at Retiro being under the command of Dr. Pellegrini. Popular feeling is said to have favoured the insurgents. According to the graphic despatches sent by the correspondent of the *Times* on the spot (Reuter's agency supplying all the other newspapers with their intelligence), in Buenos Ayres itself the division of forces has been less unequal than it seemed to be at the beginning of the out-break. The insurgents have had with them the powerful support of an entire regiment of artillery, of three infantry regiments, of a battalion of engineers, and of the local military cadets. On the other side were the police, an armed body some 2,000 in number, and such portion of the troops as had not taken part with the insurgents. The conflict in the streets of Buenos Ayres has been protracted and severe. The insurgent forces were under the command of General Campos, whose late arrest has had some effect in bringing things to a crisis, and whose rescue by the insurgents was one of the early acts of the day. Senor Garcia, the Minister of Finance, was made a prisoner by the Union Civica, but afterwards liberated.

Later advices, despite their necessarily contradictory nature, show that on Saturday the slaughter on both sides—of Government troops and of the partisans of the revolution, or as they are respectively named, Celmanites (or Juristas) and Civicas—was very great indeed. The number of killed and wounded in the streets will never be known. There has been murderous shooting on both sides. Sunday was somewhat calmer, and an armistice was arranged, with a view to some kind of settlement. But the Celmanites declared from the beginning that they did not intend to yield; and the earlier hours of the armistice were employed by them in strengthening their chief position at Government House and in occupying the houses in the neighbourhood. But between 1 and 4 p.m. it was reported that the Argentine ships of war were siding with the Union Civica and had bombarded the President's house. Her Majesty's gunboats Beagle and Bramble arrived to protect British subjects. The demands of the Civicas had on Monday morning been reduced to one—that President Celman should resign by two o'clock; but, instead of his consenting to this, he returned to the capital during the morning with troops and cannon. At one o'clock on Monday, the *Times* correspondent telegraphed that Celman was for his part insisting on the unconditional surrender of the other side. At five o'clock negotiations were broken off, and half-an-hour subsequently all hopes of a settlement or of the President's resignation had been abandoned, and fighting had recommenced.

Very positive information was received from the Legation of the Argentine Republic in London on Tuesday to the effect that the rebellion in Buenos Ayres had been subdued, and that tranquility was about to be restored by the complete re-establishment of the authority of the Presidential Government. Although this information was not entirely confirmed by the reports of the *Times* correspondent, yet, undoubtedly it did appear that the leaders of the insurrection had accepted terms and that the Government had obtained a substantial victory. The Celmanites had been arming a number of Gaucho cutthroats at Government House, and this had caused great alarm. The reason the Union Civicas practically yielded was because they had no cartridges left. It was found that there were only 100,000 rounds of ammunition instead of the million counted upon. The men wanted to attack with the bayonet, but at the risk of their own lives the civic chiefs declined to permit them to do so. The temper of the people renders it uncertain whether the troops and armed citizens will carry out the engagements of their chiefs.

A Reuter's telegram, despatched from Buenos Ayres at a quarter past five p. m. on Tuesday, and received in Paris on Wednesday, stated that the revolution had completely terminated, owing to the insurgents' ammunition being exhausted, and that a general amnesty had been proclaimed.

On Wednesday night it was reported that the squadron had surrendered; also that payment of all bill had been deferred for a month. Hearses and ambulances were passing through the streets, which were crowded with silent and gloomy people. The Minister of War (the *Times* correspondent telegraphed) had issued a bulletin pardoning the Union rank and file, and stating, among other things, that 200,000 National Guards were ready to defend the country, and that President Celman was united to him by the tie of the battlefield. Dr. Celman, "who is better than many of those who surround him," laughingly declared in Government House on Tuesday afternoon that what had occurred was only a military mutiny, and he would show the people how little he thought of resigning. He cynically described how he escaped and hired a coach, and how both he and the Minister of War, to whose house he went first, might easily have been captured.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

AT the Wesleyan Conference, Bristol, on Friday (25th ult.), the report was received of the committee which had investigated certain charges of erroneous belief based on two pamphlets recently published by the Rev. F. Ballard, M. A. After a thorough investigation it was found that the paragraphs complained of did not accurately express Mr. Ballard's belief, and that he was in hearty accord with the Methodist doctrine. The statement was received with evident pleasure, and the committee's report was adopted. The committee appointed on Thursday to consider the case of Dr. Lunn (who took a prominent part in the Indian missions controversy) brought in its report. It was to the effect that the Conference expressed satisfaction that the honour and character of the missionaries had been fully vindicated by the publishing of the report of the committee, and regretted that charges so humiliating and painful were ever made. The committee further recommended that Dr. Lunn should be allowed to accept the Polytechnic appointment and be under the direction and in every way amenable to the authority of the Second London District. The findings of the committee were then moved by Prof. Macdonald, D. D., and seconded by the secretary of the Conference. The Rev. W. L. Watkinson moved an amendment that Dr. Lunn have a circuit. This was seconded by Dr. Dallinger, who felt that the day had gone by for scientific religion or mere apologetics: it was now a day of life religion, and no one should be sent to such a sphere unless the Conference had the fullest confidence in him. The amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority, and ultimately the findings of the committee were carried by a practically unanimous vote.

IN PRAISE OF POLO.

HUNTING, pigsticking, and most other sports have had their peans, except Polo, which omission "Ali Baba" now supplies to *Hayes' Sporting News* as follows:—

I.

Come, fill up your glasses, I'll give you a toast;
T'is one that must make every sportsman's heart thrill;
For all the world o'er, t'is an Englishman's boast,
He's best at all games that want courage and skill.
CHORUS—Then of Polo—Polo—the praises of Polo I sing,
Of games with a ball
T'is best of them all,
Polo's a game that is fit for a king.

II.

For a man must be sound in wind and in limb,
His head must be cool and his eye must be straight;
His seat must be firm and his nerves in good trim,
He must know when to dash and know when to wait.
CHORUS—Then of Polo—Polo—etc.

III.

Then, drink every man to the health of the 'backs,'
A health to the men who as 'forwards' excel;
A health to the 'game,' but diminutive 'cracks,'
That carry their riders so bravely and well.
CHORUS—Then of Polo—Polo—etc.

THE S. S. Hoseinee, which has been built to the order of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., of London and Bombay, who were represented at the trial by Mr. Kirby Johnson, for the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, has just had her trial trip on the Tyne. She is 258ft. long, 34ft. beam, and 24ft. 6in. depth, fitted with engines having cylinders 19, 31, 51 by 39 inches stroke, manufactured by Messrs. Alley and McLellan, of Glasgow, who were represented at the trial by Mr. Risk. She is fitted up specially for the Arab horse trade and pilgrim service, and also for about twelve first-class passengers. The engines worked exceedingly well on trial, giving entire satisfaction, and the speed obtained was 11½ knots. The vessel is fully manned by a native crew from Bombay. After the trial, the Hoseinee went to Middlesbrough to load.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, July 25—Royal Engineers—General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K C B, Inspector-General of Fortifications and of Royal Engineers, to be Colonel Commandant, vice General G Wynne, deceased; Lieut. Col and Col John Ord Hasted (late Madras), retires upon a pension and extra annuity. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Henry Dacres Olivier, vice W S S Bisset, C I E, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay; Edmund Stephen Hill vice W H Coaker promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay; Brevet Majo Henry Waistler Smith-Rewse, vice H. P. Lee, promoted; John Edward Blackburn, vice Col. K. R. Todd promoted; and Harry D'Arch Breton, vice A. A. W Beamish, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-p The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains Ellys William Walton, vice H. D. Olivier; Willi John Daniell Dundee, vice E. S. Hill; Alexa William Roper, vice Brevet Major H. W. Smith-Re Lewis Jones, vice J. E. Blackburn; and James E. G Hamilton, vice H. D'A. Breton. The undermenti Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Regina Francis George Bond, Seymour Gordon Rivett Carnac, Percy Trevor Bourne, George Peabody Scholfield, Willie Alexander Scotland Kincaid John Stewart Liddell, George Orde Bigge, George Bennett Hingston, Chichester De Windt Crookshank, Henry Fleetwood Thuillier, Cecil William Davy, Henry Bartram des Vœux, Henry William Rushton, George Frederic Ashford Whitlock, Henry Montague Vickers, Cecil Francis Browne Pike, William Legh Palmer, James Forrest Halkett Carmichael Hugh Roderick Stockley, and St. George Rober Sanderson Caulfeild.

Coast Battalion.—Lieut. James Edward Kilby i placed on retired pay, in consequence of ill-health.

Half-Pay.—Major Henry Croker Fox, from the Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

War Office, July 29.—1st Life Guards.—Lieut Ernest William Clowes, from 3rd Battalion the Sherwood Forresters (Derbyshire Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. G. Leigh, seconded.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Second Lieut. Henry A. Lempriere has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

8th Hussars.—Lieut George Wolfe resigns his commission.

13th Hussars.—Lieut Francis Hubert Wise, from the 3rd Battalion the Durham Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. T. B. Phillips, promoted. Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Osmond Francis Le Mottee has been placed upon retired pay; Major Edward Benjamin Evans retires upon retired pay. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Cyril Henry Rickards, vice B. Wace, promoted, Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay; Leopold Alfred M'Clintock, vice H. S. S. Watkin, C. B., promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay; William Tylden, vice E. B. Evans, retired; Stephen Dickson Rainsford, supernumerary to the establishment; Brevet Major Stopford Cosby Hickman, on augmentation; and Arthur Henry Wilford Brett, vice J. G. Stone, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Arthur Reade Braid, from the Seconded List, vice W. Tylden, promoted; and Charles Hammond Hutchinson, vice Brevet Major S. C. Hickman, promoted. The dates of promotions of the undermentioned Captains are post-dated as stated against their names:—J. W. Ormiston, May 12, 1890; W. K. M'Leod, May 20, 1890; A. M. Balfour, May 22, 1890; F. B. Johnstone, May 23, 1890; G. M'Micking, July 30, 1890.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt H Hamilton Smythe has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.—Lieut Joseph S. Hobbs to be Adjutant, vice Capt H d'A P Taylor, who completes his period of service in that appointment.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Major Arthur J Preston to be placed on retired pay.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Second Lieut. C H Lloyd to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).—Lieut. Francis Harry Weldon, from the 5th Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, vice P. W. Anderson, promoted.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Lieut. John Gordon Lowndes, from the 4th Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, vice F. A. Jacques, promoted.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.—Major John Rose retires on retired pay.

Army Service Corps.—Second Lieut. Thomas Morris, from the Lincolnshire Regiment, is transferred to the Permanent List.

Chaplain's Department.—The Rev. G. N. Godwin, B. D., Chaplain to the Forces, Third Class, retires on retired pay.

Medical Staff—Sergeant-Major Thomas Bond, Medical Staff Corps, to be Quarter-master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt. W. Joseph, retired.

Half-Pay—The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Richard Wace, from the Royal Artillery; Henry Samuel Spiller Watkin, C. B, from the Royal Artillery; H. L'Estrang Malone, from 16th Lancers; Edward P. T. Goldsmith, from the Lancashire Fusiliers; John Graham Stone, from the Royal Artillery; and Charles W Hemans, from the 18th Hussars.

Memoranda.—General Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, K C B, Colonel-Commandant, Royal Artillery is placed upon the Retired List. Lieut-General Sir Edward Bruce Hamely, K C B, K C M G, Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery, from supernumary to the establishment, to be General, vice Sir M A Biddulph K. C. B., Col. F. C. Hill, from Lieutnant-Colonel, half-pay, to be placed on retired pay. Lieut.-Col. George Oakes, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), to be Colonel; Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Commissary Joseph A. Power, Madras Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain; Deputy Assistant Commissary John Lalor, Madras Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Royal Artillery, to be Colonels:—Henry Norris Jones, Thomas Burnett, Archibald Iver Macaverty (late Madras), Ashton John Shuttleworth, and George Walter Charles Rothe.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 31.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

H P Mulock (Cov)). India, 45, Pall-mall
F W K Yeoman, India, 45, Pall-mall
G W Faulkner, India, 55, Parliament-street
M J J P Norman, India, 55, Parliament-street
H Joll, India, Stoke, House, Devonport
R C Beeston, India, 31, Lower Belgrave-street, Eaton-square
T R Fernandez, Bombay, Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street, E C
S C G Wood, Bombay, 45, Pall-mall.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

J Smith, India, 3 months, MC
C Kirkpatrick, India, 3 months, MC
R N W Pritchard, India, 6 months, MC
A Dalzell, Bombay, 3 months' extraordinary leave on MC
H Mainwaring, Bombay, 6 months, MC
H M Thompson, Bombay, 3 weeks' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

W H Reynolds, India
G A Grierson (Cov), India
J B Chirnside, India
Surgeon-Major G M Nixon, India
G Mills, India
H L Butcher, India
Col F Kilgoor, MSC, Madras
C H Moounsey (Cov), Madras
R W S Pinkey, Bombay.

ARMY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Lieut-Colonel M J King-Harman, Ben SC, 4 months, MC
Second Lieut G M Morris, Madras SC, 1 month, MC
Major H D Hutchinson, Bengal SC, 7 days, PA
Col J Hudleston, Madras SC, 2 days, PA
Lieut-Colonel R G F Dalrymple, Madras SC, one year, PA
Lieut-Colonel G F Young, Bengal SC, 10 days, PA

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt M Bean, Indian Marine
Lieut H E Boileau, Bengal SC
Lieut. T H Bairnsfather, Bengal SC

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt A Hildebrand. Bengal, RE
Col C M Skene, DSO, Bengal Inf
Surg-Maj A H Leapingwell, Madras
Capt J W Wray, Bombay SC

THE Emperor William, it is said, is about to create an "Imperial" decoration, consisting of a Gothic cross bearing a portrait of his grandfather on the reverse, as a reward for services rendered to the Empire. Up to the present time all the different decorations which have been at the disposal of the three German Emperors are exclusively of Prussian origin. Their donor invariably confers them in his capacity of King of Prussia. The new cross is to be given alike to meritorious Germans and distinguished Germans. The Emperor has ordered several designs and specimens of the "Imperial" cross to be prepared for his inspection.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The inquiry was resumed by the Committee on July 25, for the purpose of completing the evidence of Mr. Waterfield, the only witness called from the India Office on behalf of the Secretary of State. Sir John Gorst was again in the chair, and the other members present were—Mr. Barbour, Mr. Bristowe, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. King, Mr. McNeil, Mr. Pease, and Sir William Plowden.

The examination, or rather cross-examination, of the witness was resumed by Mr. King as follows :—

Mr. King : Mr. Waterfield, there are one or two oints I wish to clear up. First of all, turn to page 38 the case. You notice there is quoted there a re- tion of Oct. 14, 1871. The resolution states " that remuneration of officers of the Government may thus classified :—Immediate, their pay and wance whilst on duty ; contingent, their absentee wances ; deferred, their pensionary allowances."— ness : Yes.

Mr. King : Do you consider that pension is deferred y ?—Witness : For that purpose. The object of hat resolution was to ascertain how, when officers ere lent to Native States, the contribution to he local fund should be made in order that the overnment might be put to no expense in con- equence of their the loss of services.

Mr. King : Surely the same regulation applies to e Government's own pay ?—Witness : No, I do not ink so, when we come to remember that the Com- issions under which the Government employed them ave the officer no right to deferred pay as pension.

Mr. King : You will agree to the extent to which r. Justice Chitty went, that " the system of pensions a sort of deferred payment of wages " ?—Witness : es, it is a sort of deferred payment.

Mr. King : Now to resume where we left off yester- ay. I was talking of the effect of the 1855 rules on ompulsory retirement. Were a large number of ngineer officers compulsorily retired in 1879 under hose rules ?—Witness : They were.

Mr. King : Was any compensation given to those fficers ?—Witness : Yes.

Mr. King : What was the compensation ?—Witness : special scale of retirement with a gratuity of twelve onths' pay, I think. The Government found t necessary to restrict the operations of the Public Works Department, and a large number of their staff were thrown out of employment. The Government offered to anyone who elected to retire voluntarily from the public service a particular scale of pension arranged according to the number of years' service he had had, with a gratuity. It was a compulsory retirement effected voluntarily, therefore—(laughter)—I do not think this was a grievance under the pension rules, because I suppose that everyone who applied voluntarily knew that if he did not be would not have got those terms.

Mr. King : I venture to suggest that these gentlemen were prevented from continuing in the Service for a maximum pension ?—Witness : Certainly. I think it was a great grievance, but I do not think it arose under the pension rules at all ; I think it arose from the necessity for economy.

Mr. King : Practised at the expense of the public servants ?—Witness : Yes, I think it was a very great hardship.

Mr. King : There was no inefficiency ?—Witness : They were retired from motives of economy.

Mr. King : Do you know of any instance in the English Service in which compulsory retirement has not been compensated ?—Witness : I think it has been the practice to give a pension, and sometimes an increased gratuity. I do not know of any instance in which an officer of the Covenanted Service has been retired at all, unless for misconduct.

Mr. King : Many of these men were of middle age, and therefore, unable to get other employment ?—Witness : Certainly.

Mr. King : May I refer you to a despatch of the Government of India of Oct. 4, 1870, in which it is stated—" The financial gain of treating the Uncovenanted Service less liberally in this respect than the rest of our officers would not in any way compensate for the sense of wrong caused by making an invidious distinction between officers doing perhaps the same duty, and at any rate receiving the same salaries, merely because they belong to different classes."—Witness : Yes, I have that.

Mr. King : I turn to the furlough rules. Do you consider gentlemen, like Deputy Commissioners, who are discharging the duties of Covenanted civilians should be classed with natives with regard to furlough and long leave ? Witness : It depends entirely upon the nature of their appointment ; if they were appointed in England they would come under the European service rules ; if in India under the Indian service rule.

Mr. King : You said in 1868 the Government of India proposed to assimilate the furlough rules of the Uncovenanted officers generally ? Witness : Yes.

Mr. King : Do you mean as nearly as possible to those of the Covenanted Service ? Witness : As nearly as possible. That has been granted in certain cases. The local service has been excluded. It has been granted with slight modifications to the European services.

Mr. King : As regards the covenants—the last part of your evidence. Can you state the object of the covenant that in " all payments to be made under these presents the pound sterling shall be considered equal to and calculated at ten rupees " ? Witness : I think it was to settle the salaries. In the earlier covenants expressed in rupees there was no such clause. When the salaries were expressed in sterling a clause was put in because there were payments in sterling before the officer went to India, and in some cases those advances were to be recovered in India. That clause was therefore drawn, I think, to include them.

Mr. King : You do not think it was intended to allow the Government the advantage of a rise of exchange ?—Witness : Oh, no.

Mr. King : You think it was not in any way to protect the Company against having to pay over the two shillings ?—Witness : No.

Mr. King : As a fact, Mr. Waterfield, whatever you may think as to what was primarily intended, in all cases in which this clause was inserted the men have been paid their furlough allowances at that rate ?—Witness : Yes, under a recent decision.

Mr. King : Therefore in the case of furlough allowances it would protect the Government against the rise of exchange ?—Witness : Yes. You are asking me what was intended. I say it was not intended as a protection against the exchange. I do not think it was intended to have anything to do with furlough or pension.

Mr. King : These certain gentlemen have been allowed to draw their furlough allowances at the rate of two shillings, which has been consistently declined as to pension ?—Witness : Yes.

Mr. King : In most of the covenants the clauses follow one another ?—Yes.

Mr. King : Would not this clause lead a candidate to assume that he was to be paid in sterling ?—Witness : I cannot tell what a candidate would assume. A clause was published that he would only be entitled at the rate of exchange.

Mr. King : What would you have thought ?—Witness : I think I should have asked what those rules were.

Mr. King : Has the Secretary of State and Government of India suggested a minimum rate being fixed for the payment of pensions ?—Witness : I am unable to answer that question.

Mr. King : At any rate the matter to fixing a minimum has been under consideration ?—Witness : Yes.

Mr. King : I want to ask you two or three questions with regard to the Civil Engineers. They came separately before the Committee. I want to ask whether it is not the fact that a circular dated Simla, Oct. 6, 1869 referred to several times, was the outcome of the discontent in the Department which it was wished to allay ?—Witness : No, I believe it was the outcome of an order prohibiting Civil Engineers from receiving commissions on work, and the Civil Engineers as a profession, and the Indians in particular, thought it was a slur, and remonstrated with the Government of India, and the Government of India issued that order explaining that they had a high opinion of the body of Civil Engineers, and did not intend to cast a slur upon them ; so far from it they were doing the best they could to make their emoluments equal to the other services. I believe that was the outcome of the prohibitions of commissions.

Mr. King : It simply followed after ?—Witness : It was issued in consequence, I think.

Mr. King : Does not the third paragraph of the circular (given on page 143 of the appendix) appear to be a recognition of the claim that the Civil Engineers were underpaid ?—Witness : I do not think it does. It says the Civil Engineers were not be treated as a subordinate service, I do not think it says they were underpaid. The Government of India's endeavour to improve their position no doubt was the outcome of the discontent.

Mr. King : What do you consider the meaning of the words :—" The Government of India has lately had before it proposals for placing them in respect to the emoluments on precisely the same footing as all other officers employed on the same duties " ?—Witness : I think the Government of India were anxious that the Civil Engineers should not be inferior to the Royal Engineers and the military officers and it was the intention to put them on an equality.

Mr. King : That would cover the loss on the rupee ?—Witness : No ; I do not think " emoluments" refer to anything more than pay. It is a technical word used in India.

Mr. King : It would cover leave ?—Witness : I do not think it at all follows that it would. It is a word never used to include pension, and when used in a merely technical way I think it refers to pay.

Mr. King : Is it not a fact that Roorkee and other India-appointed men can rise to the top of the Department, and some now hold offices which involve Englishmen being in a subordinate position ?—Witness I believe that to be the case.

Mr. King : Can you give any reason to justify their being put on a different footing to the rest of the Civil Engineers ?—Witness : Only because they were appointed in India.

Sir Wm. Plowden : I suppose we may take it for granted that the furlough and pension rules have arisen from the manner in which the Uncovenanted Service has been constituted ?—Witness : Yes.

Sir Wm. Plowden : There was, in fact, no Uncovenanted Service before 1854 ?—Witness : That is so.

Sir Wm. Plowden : Men in receipt of large allowances were exceptional ?—Witness : Quite so.

Sir Wm. Plowden : And may we also take it in your opinion as a fact that these peculiarities in the differences of treatment of the various classes of Uncovenanted servants have grown out of the growth of the Uncovenanted Service ?—Witness : Quite so.

Sir Wm. Plowden : And that they are caused by a want of system in the formation of the Uncovenanted Service ?—Witness : Yes, I think so. I have already explained there is a great deal of the question of patronage in the difference of treatment —whether the appointment was made in India or made in England. Much of the difference of treatment arises from that.

Sir Wm. Plowden : I think there really was a determination on the part of the authorities in England to disallow as far as possible the exercise of patronage by the local government ?—Witness : To the higher positions, yes.

Sir Wm. Plowden : If the proposals of the Public Service Commission are accepted, the great proportion of the difficulties in regard to service, leaves, furlough and pension rules would be got over ?—Witness : I do not think so. I do not think the officers' grievances would be got over by any measure of that sort.

Sir Wm. Plowden : Do you understand how it is the service before certain years of age was not allowed to count in some branches and is allowed to count in other branches ?—Witness : The cases in which it is allowed to count are where officers are sent out from England.

Mr. Pease : Supposing it was possible to pay all salaries and pensions and furlough allowances at the rate of two shillings the rupee, is there any estimate as to what the cost of such a policy would be ?—Witness : Yes, the number of pensioners now on the list is between 250 and 300 who are drawing pensions in rupees, and I calculate that to give them their pensions at two shillings in sterling would cost about £4,800 a year for each penny difference between that and the official rate ; so that, if instead of paying 1s. 5d. we paid 2s., it would be seven times £4,800 a year.

Mr. McNeil : Has it not struck you as the result of your experience that there are many offices held by Uncovenanted Europeans for which at the present time natives are ineligible and incompetent ?—Witness : that is so.

Mr. McNeil : Having regard to that fact, why should Uncovenanted Civilians who hold offices for which only Europeans are competent be paid at the expiration of their service in rupees instead of in pounds ?—Witness : Because they accepted their appointments under those conditions.

Mr. Buchanan : When did that proviso about the pound sterling being taken at ten rupees disappear from the covenants ?—Witness : I find that the covenants granted in 1855 had the clause in : covenants granted in 1861 in the Public Works Department had not, but those in the Education Department had ; the covenants granted in 1868, also in the Public Works Department, had not, and those in the Telegraph Department had. I think the last occasion of its being put in was in the Telegraph branches in 1871. In the year 1871 the Secretary of State passed an order that all furlough allowances for the Uncovenanted should be paid at the official rate.

Mr. Buchanan : At present the furlough allowances of Covenanted officers are paid partly at two shillings, and partly at the official rate ? Witness : No, they are paid all at the official rate, but the officer in the Covenanted Service receives not less than £ 500 as a guaranteed minimum.

The Chairman : I have only one or two questions. I want to know if you have made an estimate of the cost of granting the petition of Mr. King for payment at sterling rates based upon the pensions now paid in London ? Witness : Yes for last year. The Chairman : Are you of opinion that the adoption of such a rule would cause the pensions to be paid in London largely to increase ?—I think they would certainly increase. Without that the tendency is to increase.

The Chairman : It is suggested in the course of the inquiry that the furlough pay should be made at sterling rates ; have you made any estimate as to that ?—Yes ; on the furlough granted last year the extra cost of the two shillings instead of 1s. 5d. would be £73,600.

The Chairman : Have you made an estimate of family remittances at sterling rates ? Witness : That is more difficult, because the amount of remittance varies. Taken on the last year from which we have the accounts, it would be £75,000. The total cost of the three would come to a minimum of £180,000, as compared with the 1s. 5d.

The Chairman : Is the furlough pay of military officers also paid in rupees ? Witness : Yes.

Mr. King : As regards cost your estimate as regards payment of furlough allowances would be very largely altered if it were done on a similar basis to Covenanted, namely, by fixing a minimum amount to be received in sterling ? Witness : Well, of course the concession of a fixed minimum rate would be very much less than the payment of two shillings.

No further evidence was tendered, and the room was then cleared.

The following is the scheme of leave and pension rules proposed by Mr. Hesketh Biggs :—

I. Service to commence from date of appointment, or the age of twenty, whichever is latest.

II. A furlough of two years out of India, or of one year if taken in India, to be allowed after eight years service, and three months' furlough to be earned for each year's service after, up to a total altogether of six years, not more than five of which may be taken in India. Leave on medical certificate to be granted when necessary, and to count against furlough ; two years in twenty years' service and four in twenty-five to count as service for pension, provided that it is taken out of India. The absentee allowance to be calculated at half average salary, and limited to a maximum of Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem.

III. Pension on medical certificate to be granted after ten years' service, and upto thirty years' 1-60th salary being allowed for each year's service ; the maximum limit of pension after ten years to be Rs. 2,000 a year, and the limit to increase by Rs. 200 each year up to Rs. 5,000 after twenty-five years' service. Europeans brought up and educated in England or Europe, not domiciled in India, to be allowed to retire voluntarily on similar pensions without medical certificate after twenty years' service.

IV. A good service pension to be granted after thirty years' service, calculated at 50 per cent. of salary, and limited to Rs. 5,000 a year.

V. Officers holding appointments carrying salaries, between, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, to receive an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum in addition to the ordinary pension, and irrespective of the number of years served : those in receipt of Rs. 2,000 per mensem and upwards, Rs. 2,000 per annum.

VI. No officer holding an appointment the salary of which is Rs. 3,000 per mensem, or more, to be allowed to retain his appointment longer than five years without the special sanction of the Secretary of State.

VII. No officer holding an appointment the salary of which is Rs. 1,000 and upwards to be allowed to remain in the service after the age of fifty-five, without the sanction of the Secretary or State.

VIII. One annuity fund to be allowed, to which all officers may subscribe.

IX. Officers who take leave, or retire, or reside beyond Indian limits, to be allowed to draw their absentee allowance or pensions, as the case may be, at the rate of 2s. to the rupee.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar gave a farewell " At Home" at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, a few days before the last mail left. The Prince's term of office as Commander of the Forces in Ireland terminates in October, and their Highnesses desired before leaving to meet the many friends whom they have made during their sojourn in Dublin. The weather was unfavourable, but the company was very large and fully representative of the higher classes of Dublin society. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the majority of the judges were present, and in recent years no such considerable and distinguished gathering has been brought together. The Prince has been very popular with the troops, while the Princess has identified herself with all charitable movements.

THE DUNLO DIVORCE SUIT.

Evidence in the trial of the Dunlo divorce suit was continued before Sir James Hannen and a special jury on the 25th August.

Mr. Lockwood concluded his address, and in referring to the witness Mr. Marmaduke Wood, severely commented on his evidence, and asked the jury not to believe his statement as to Lord Albert Osborne and his client, which he characterised as a lie. In order to preserve the honour of the name of Clancarty, they called in to their aid " such a miserable creature " as they had seen in the box. Proceeding with the history of the case, counsel stated that Lord Dunlo and his client, then Miss Belle Bilton, had much affection for each other, and on the 10th July, 1889, were married ; and he reminded the jury of the circumstances of their separation, and how his client begged to be allowed to accompany her husband abroad. He asked the jury to think how unlikely it was that Lady Dunlo would jeopardise her chances of the title by committing adultery in the absence of her husband. Commenting on the evedence as to Lord Clancarty sending his son away, he said it seemed cruel to absolutely ignore this woman's position, and have no consideration for her. He contended that on the part of those responsible for the case the scheme was to place his client in such a position that she should fall an easy prey to the temptations with which she was beset, in order that the family escutcheon might be clear of contact with her. Perhaps the most extraordinary matter connected with the case was the manner in which this petition was launched on the 17th December. The petition was built up in London, and then forwarded to Lord Dunlo to sign ; and Lord Dunlo told them that he affixed his name to the petition praying the Court to put an end to the marriage, while he did not believe the charges were true. On the 17th December he swore in the petition that the charges were true, and yet on the 18th he wrote to his wife that he did not believe a word of them. How Lord Dunlo could reconcile that conduct with any rule that bound a gentleman of honour for the life of him he could not tell.

LADY DUNLO'S EVIDENCE.

Lady Dunlo was called and examined by Mr Lockwood. She said her Christian name was Isabella, and her name before marriage was Bilton. Since she was fourteen years old she had sung and acted on the stage with her sister " Flo " (Mrs. Seymour.) She also had another sister, Violet, who was Mrs. Roberts. She first met the man Weston in 1887. He was sent to prison in 1888 for conspiracy. At that time she was *enciente*, and a child was afterwards born at Farley Lodge, Maidenhead, in the month of July 1888. It became necessary for her in April of that year, owing to her condition, to cease her professional duties. At that time she and her sister played together, and when her engagement ceased that of her sister did also. She first met Mr. Wertheimer in August 1888, and he took the house at Maidenhead for her. She and her sister went down there together. At Maidenhead she had become acquainted with Mr. Wertheimer in March of that year. He took a house at Maidenhead, and she was there, accompanied by her sister and brother-in-law. Before the birth of the child she refused Mr. Wertheimer's offer of marriage. Being ordered abroad for her health, Mr. Wertheimer accompanied her to Trouville and Paris. They occupied separate bed-rooms, her maid being with them, and taking charge of the child. On returning to England, her health being still unsatisfactory, she was obliged to undergo several operations.

Mr. Lockwood was proceeding to question witness whether at certain specified places she had been intimate with the co-respondent, when

The President intimating that this might be shortened, himself put the question—Have you ever been intimate with Mr. Wertheimer ?

Lady Dunlo—Certainly not.

His Lordship—Have you ever been his mistress ?

Lady Dunlo—I have not.

Examination continued—She was then going in the name of Weston. It was perfectly true that she had told Mrs. Palmer that she was a married woman, and that her husband was in India, and those statements were not true. She also said that Mr. Wertheimer was a friend of hers, and that he had been asked by her husband to look after her. When living in Princes Street the child began to suffer, and Mr. Wertheimer suggested she should live further out of town. He then furnished 63, Avenue Road for her, and she removed there in February 1889. She there occupied a bed-room looking over Norfolk Road. There [illegible]r bed-room on the same floor on the oth[illegible] the corridor, which was used by Mr[illegible]er. Dr. Grigg attended her up to May. [illegible]ertheimer sometime afterwards went abroa[illegible]he made the acquaintance of Lord Dunlo at [illegible]nthian Club. She met him frequently afte[illegible]ad supper with him, and dined with him. A[illegible]t time she had no professional engagement at all. He several times asked her to marry him. She received a cablegram from Mr. Wertheimer, which she showed to Lord Dunlo. The cablegram asked if she would go over to Paris with her brother-in-law, and there marry Mr. Wertheimer. Another cablegram was that the co-respondent was coming from abroad at once. Lord Dunlo went down to Brighton to see her. Before Mr. Wertheimer's second cablegram was received, Lord Dunlo told her, while in a private box at the Alhambra, that he had been two hours with his father endeavouring to persuade him to give his consent to marrying her, but Lord Clancarty refused his consent, and would have nothing to do with her. Lord Dunlo told her he was going round the world, and he would take her with him. She was married on 10th July. After the marriage there was a conversation, in which Lord Dunlo told her about going abroad. He said that his father had shown him a paper, in which it was stated she had had two children, and he said that if he went abroad his father said she would probably have another. The night before he went away she noticed that he was strange in his manner. He told her to go to bed, and he said that he wanted to go a walk alone to think. She asked him not to go, and he said he must go. He returned about half-past five in the morning, and he then promised he would not go abroad without her. Q.—Had he said he was going without you ? A.—He said his father wanted him to go away, and the day before he went he said his father wished him to. I aksed him what I was to do. He asked me if I could keep myself. I said I could whilst I had an engagement. I then had an engagement at the Empire. I and my sister were receiving ten guineas a week, and we had to pay our agent 10 per cent. Replying to other questions, Lady Dunlo said that early on the morning of the day on which he sailed Lord Dunlo said he was going to leave her. She asked him to take her, and he said he could not. He showed her two letters from his father, in one of which he gave him some money. Lord Dunlo told her that if he went alone his father would allow him to come back in December, and give him an allowance on which he could keep her. But if he stayed with her he would not give him anything, and would have nothing to do with him. He said he would come back in December. She begged him not to leave her. He, however, left her at the Hotel Victoria without any money, and without providing her with rooms.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, Lady Dunlo said that she had told Wertheimer that she would not go to Maidenhead unless her sister and brother-in-law went down to look after her. Her parents did not know of her going to Trouville and Paris with an unmarried man. Her younger sister (Mrs. Seymour) approved of her going. Witness did not remember the number of her room either at Paris or Trouville. She did not know the number of Wertheimer's rooms. She did not go under an assumed name. Q.—Now, you know a good deal of the world. I am sorry to put it to you ; but do you know what the meaning of " keeping a mistress" is ? A.—Yes. Q.—Now, in what respect was your position, so far as any one knew, towards Mr. Wertheimer from that of a kept mistress ? A.—That was not my position. Every one who knew me my sister, and brother knew of it. Q.—Did your parents know it ? A.—They did not know it.

Sir C. Russel—We have come to the time when you were a married woman. Why was Wertheimer dangling after you ?

Lady Dunlo—He said there was not so much harm in his seeing me as other people.

Q.—Is it true that he was on sufficiently intimate terms with you to cross-examine you, as it were, as to whether you loved your husband ? A.—Yes. Q.—Did he suggest that your husband did not care for you ? A.—Yes. Q.—Did he abuse your husband ? A.—Yes.—Q.—And still you tolerated his company ? A.—He made me cry, and then asked for my forgiveness.

WERTHEIMER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Isidore Wertheimer, the co-respondent, was examined by Mr. Gill. He said he resided in Little Rider Street. He made the acquaintance of Lady Dunlo at the end of February or beginning of March 1888. He knew her as Miss Bilton. He met her at Zinner. At that time he learnt from her that she was attached to Weston, and that Weston was about to be tried at the Old Bailey. He saw her from time to time before the trial and after the trial. She told him the story of her connection with Weston. After the trial she was in great distress. He learned that she was *enciente*, and that she would have to give up her professional engagement with her sister. He asked her what she would do under the circumstances. She said she did not know whether her brother would have sufficient to provide her with a house. Witness offered to take one for her, and said her brother and sister could there come to see her. He accordingly took the cottage. Mr and Mrs. Seymour also stayed at the cottage. Lady Dunlo was very ill after her confinement, and Dr. Norton advised a change. Witness offered to take her abroad.

Mr. Gill—I will now ask you this general question—At any time during your acquaintance with Lady Dunlo from the time when you first met her down to the present time has there ever been any improper relations existing between you—has she ever been your mistress ? Witness (emphatically)—Never. The statement of one of the detectives that witness wos seen in Lady Dunlo's bed-room was an absolute lie.

Dr. W. C. Grigg, physician to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, and also holding other appointments, said that in September 1888 Lady Dunlo came to consult him. She was accompanied by Mr. Wertheimer. Lady Dunlo was sufferng from the effects of her confinement. He attended her until May. Witness gave evidence to the effect that the respondent suffered in such a way as to render the allegations against her scarcely credible.

Lord Dunlo was recalled to contradict a statement of Mr. Marmaduke Wood (examined last Friday) that he (Wood), Lord Albert Osborne, and the petitioner had tossed up which of them would have Belle Bilton. Wood's statement Lord Dunlo now said was not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—Lord Dunlo admitted that he had dined with Wood and had accompanied him to a music-hall since that statement was made in the witness-box.

THE VERDICT.

The suit was concluded on Wednesday (July 30). Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Gill, and Sir Chas. Russell having replied on behalf of their respective clients, Sir James Hannen proceeded to sum up. He said the trip which respondent and Wertheimer took to the Continent would, under ordinary conditions, point to the relationship of protector and mistress, but the difficulty of the present case was that it gave a glimpse into the life of a class of people quite foreign to their ordinary knowledge. He did not think it fair to assume that every woman on the music-hall stage, or who had given birth to an illegitimate child, was purchasable. Looking at the case as a whole, it was one which under ordinary circumstances, would point to improper relations ; but could the jury place reliance on the evidence ? The case did not depend on what Lord Dunlo said, or thought, or did. He was a mere puppet in the hands of his father and the gentlemen he employed. The result must depend, not on Lord Dunlo's conduct, but on the impression the jury had of the evidence. The jury, after consulting for fifteen minutes, found that the respondent and co-respondent had not committed adultery. His Lordship thereupon dismissed the petition, with costs for Lady Dunlo and the co-respondent.

THE " MESS-HOUSE FLAG AT LUCKNOW."

The following letter from Sir David Baird, dated Newbyth, Prestonkirk, N.B., July 21, appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, 26th ult. :—" As some of your readers who have been interested in the above subject, and who may have read a letter of mine which you were kind enough to insert in the *Times* of May 26, may think that what I wrote has not been borne out by the version given by Sir F. Roberts which lately appeared in your journal, I must ask you to allow me to have a parting shot, in the shape of inserting in your paper the following letter, which I received two days ago from Sir F. Roberts, which I think will explain how the mistake (if any) occurred.

Snowdon, Simla, June 22, 1890.

My dear Baird,—I have just read your letter about the " Mess-house at Lucknow," in the *Times* of the 26th of May. It was very kind of you to write so fully, and I am greatly obliged to you, but what I deeply regret is that, in a letter sent to the *Times* last week, I failed to mention the share you took in the flag episode. Thirty-three years is a long time, and it was not until I read your account that I remembered you were with me on the occasion. Hopkins I recollected, because he had written to me on the subject some years after you and I were together at Lucknow. In one of the minor details your account and mine differs. For instance, you say that the flagstaff was cut in two, the first time it was hit ; my recollection is that it was only knocked down the first time, and cut in two the second time ; for I distinctly remember placing the flag three times on the turret. However, these are matters which might easily affect the point at issue [illegible] a time, and do not [illegible] is not to draw attention to them, but to tell you how distressed I am that I should have omitted to give you credit for the part you took on the occasion. Pray make any use you like of this letter.—Yours sincerely,

Fred. Roberts.

From this it would appear that Roberts must have taken up the flag again after it had fallen into the ditch below and hoisted it the third time. I was not aware of this having been done, as I did not go up again, and so my mistake.

" There is another subject connected with the period of which I have been writing, and concerning which I might be able to throw some little light. It has been often doubted whether the pipes of the Highlanders had been heard at the Residency at the time the relief of Lucknow was being carried out. I can state that on the night before the ' Mess-house' affair, immediately after we had got possession of the Shah-Nujaff, when on the top of this building with Adrian Hope (Brigadier), Robert Hope Johnstone, Dawson (93rd), and others, I came across a piper of the aforesaid regiment. I said to him 'Play up,' which he immediately commenced to do. I was told after that the tune he played was 'The Campbell's are Coming ' As the Residency was, I should think, not more than three-quarters of a mile away, this might easily have been heard there. I have often been asked to write of this before. As I saw allusion made to this in a letter in your paper last week, I trust this information may be of use."

BRITISH INDIA THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES.

A German traveller has been contributing some interesting papers to the *Kolnische Zeitung* on life in British India. On the whole, he writes from a friendly standpoint, and does not view things with a jaundiced eye. The sociability of Anglo-Indians is favourably contrasted with the stiffness of the native Briton ; the lavish hospitality practised there comes in for due commendation, with due reserves. But the number of dishes consumed at the frequent repasts, together with the unnecessary quantity of attendants, is pronounced a flaw in the life of Indians. On landing at Calcutta the German traveller made a vow that he would not cumber himself with a train of servants. It was only when he found himself remaining unserved at the hotel that this good resolution had to be abandoned. He cites the case of a fellow-countryman, a bachelor, who found that he could not get on without nine attendants. This is accounted for by one "sayce" being required for each horse kept. " The British appear to have grafted on their rooted conservatism to suit the exigencies of caste in India." There is no need to introduce an Eight Hours Bill there, "as the majority of natives do not work more than two or three hours a day." It is impossible to "get linen properly washed in India." Many attempts have been made to start " steam laundries in Calcutta, but they have all proved a fiasco." " The hotels might be improved upon," and Anglo-Indians might take some useful hints from their Dutch neighbours in Java.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

We have the satisfaction to announce that five Indian candidates have been successful in the recent Open Competition Examination for the Civil Service of India. Those candidates who obtained the first 45 places were selected (conditional on their passing a medical examination).

The following are the Indian candidates' names and number of marks :—Satis Chandra Mukerjee, 10th, 1880 marks ; Aravinda Akroyd Ghose, 11th, 1854 marks; Govind Dinanath Madgarkar, 42nd, 1583 marks; Mahommad Yussuf, 43rd, 1567 marks ; Mohimohan Ghose, 45th, 1549 marks.

We may also record the name of Joseph Aloysius Ezechiel, from Poona, 33rd, 1662 marks.

At the Levee held on July 7th, Mr. Syed Ali I am, and Mr. Babaji Savoottam Mankar had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India.

Arrivals.—Mr. Mahomed-ul-Huq, from Behar ; Dr. R. Iengar, Mr. Nolina Kanta Chatterjee, and Mr. S. P. Chatterjee, from Calcutta ; Mr. and Mrs. B. Cowasjee and Mr. Nanabhoy N. Burjorjee, from Burma.

Departures.—Dr. D. N. Parakh, for Bombay ; Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaikwad, for Baroda ; Mr. Syed Ali Imam, for Behar ; Mr. Hamid Ali Khan, for the N.-W.P.

Death.—We regret to have to announce the death at Delhi, on June 20th, of Mr Abdul Majid, who left England last autumn in ill-health.—*Indian Magazine.*

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The *Reichsanzeiger* of Tuesday (July 29) contains a long memorandum or " expose des motifs " regarding Africa, which begins by declaring that,there being now no further hindrances to the accomplishment of the Agreement, it is meet that the Imperial Government should state the grounds on which it has been arrived at. The memorandum is in three parts, with an introduction and a conclusion. The introduction deals with the general political aspect of the African question and its influence on the European relations of England and Germany. It is admitted that Germany could not afford to lose England's friendship in Europe for the sake of a dispute concerning possessions of such doubtful value as the Central African territories, and it is stated that the Agreement has removed all chance of possible future friction in colonial matters between England and Germany. Parts 1, 2, and 3 deal with Togoland, the Cameroons, South-West Africa, Vitu, and East Africa. In the first part it is stated that Germany was not successful in its demand for the cession of Walfisch Bay, because England could not decide the fate of the bay without the consent of Cape Colony, and Germany passed nothing it could have offered as compensation to the Cape Government for the cession of the bay. In Part 2 it is declared that Vitu has lost its value for Germany, since Patta and Manda have become British. The matter of chief interest in the third part is the official statement that as far back as 1887 England had agreed to recognise the German sphere of interest as far west as Tanganyika, Germany in return agreeing that it would not countenance any acts of the German Emin expedition in Uganda. Dealing with Zanzibar, acknowledgment is made of the historical influence of England in that country, and it is added that Zanzibar is of infinitely more value to England than to Germany, while with Heligoland the reverse is the case, for not only is the possession of Heligoland by Germany a matter of great strategic importance, but it has satisfied German national aspirations.

In the Cape House of Assembly on July 28, the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the new Premier, gave notice of a motion to the effect that the House regretted that the Cape Government was not consulted with regard to the Anglo-German agreement as far as it concerned the territory south of the Zambesi River, and that the Cape should have a voice in any subsequent agreement regarding such territory. A *Times* telegram further reports that it is understood at Pretoria that an agreement has been arrived at between Mr. Hofmeyr and President Kruger regarding Swaziland, favourable to the Transvaal. The convention will probably, it is said, be signed this week.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Telegraphing on Tuesday night (29th ultimo) the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* stated that he had reason to believe that the negotiations arising out of the Zanzibar Protectorate were practically over, and that the matters of detail as regards the sphere of French influence within the loop formed by the course of the Niger were to be settled by a Commission.

It is semi-officially announced in Paris on July 27, that in return for the recognition of the English protectorate over Zanzibar, France will have the recognition of her protectorate over Madagascar and of her zone of influence in Central Africa up to Lake Tchad.

The negotiations going on between the British and French Governments are regarded in Berlin as likely to prove of great importance to the colonial interests of Germany, and one of the demands made is for the extension of the German Cameroons from Jola to Baghirmi and to the west frontier of the Congo State.

A Zanzibar telegram states, on the authority of the French bishop Levinhac, who has returned from Uganda, that Mwanga is now established in his capital while Karema is reported to be dead. Mr. Jackson and his caravan were with Mwanga on April 10 last.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, attended by all the leading Arabs of Zanzibar, paid a visit to Admiral Fremantle on the 25th ult., on board the Boadicea, and was received with Royal honours by all the men-of-war in harbour, of which eight English, one French, and one Italian were present. No German ships were there. The visit was a very great success.

JOINT DISEASE.

term " tuberculosis " wherein a tubercle or aggregation of tubercle is to be found in the stage of deposition, softening or hardening in the lungs. The tubercle is accompanied by the bacilli (or germs) of Koch. The three most frequent bone diseases of children are spine-disease, hip-disease, and white-welling, and all of these are simply and absolutely consumption or tuberculosis affecting one or more of the bones of the spine, hip, or knee. Attention has been called to the similarity between chronic inflammatory lesions in the cancellous (or less dense) structure of bone and like lesion in the structural tissue of the lung.

" The clinical histories of the two diseases," writes Dr. V. P. Gibney, in an able article, " are very nearly identical. Both have exacerbations, both may have long periods of remission. The interpretation of these exacerbations is pathologically as follows :—A small inflammatory focus extends by continuity, in the case of bone, to the cartilaginous covering, and we have an increase of what are known as constitutional symptoms and aggravation of the muscular spasm about the joint ; in the case of lung disease, a rise of temperature, some distress in the respiratory symptoms, and an increase of the constitutional manifestations. If the inflammation extend beyond homologous (or like) tissue, we have what is known as inflammation by contiguity ; and, in case of bone, the cartilage and synovial membranes are invaded, giving rise to true joint symptoms, and there may or may not be effusion into the joint. In the case of the lungs we have the pleura invaded, and there may or may not be effusion. As the inflammation subsides the *symptoms* in the two cases abate."

Those whose children have a tendency to joint-troubles will be most interested in the treatment, though of course the care of such serious diseases naturally rests with the Surgeon. Dr. V. P. Gibney, who is a high American authority on joint affections, says : " Believing as I do in the tuberculous nature of the majority of these lesions, I have come to look upon a change of air or climate as exceedingly important. The time will come when we shall feel that it is as important to send our ' bone cases ' to the mountains, or to other health resorts, as it is our pulmonary patients. The facilities for travel at present are so great that the patient can return at proper times for the adjustment of a new splint or the repair of an old one. A change of climate can thus be easily obtained, and the general good of the patient enchanced. " If there is one thing more than another which hinders the progress of tubercle it is a clear, pure, uniform air.

In the way of foods the treatment of joint disease is the same as of lung disease. The best food is cod liver oil, and other forms of oil. Times out of number have we recommended in these columns the oil expressed from the livers of the fresh-caught Norwegian cod for consumption. In no less measured terms do we advise it in joint diseases in children. No food is more required when all the processes of nutrition are exercised in growth than oil, and no food yields so much force. The oil from the cod's liver is unrivalled in digestibility, and its value is beyond dispute. A desert-spoonful of the Kepler Solution either in winter or summer should be given in every case of joint disease with the food, three times a day.

LANOLINE.

Lanoline is a substance extracted from the fat contained in the wool of sheep and purified. Dr. Oscar Liebreich, of the University of Berlin, the discoverer of chloral, says that " wool-fat was used in the time Herodotus under the name of osypus." Dioscorides describes the preparation of œsypus from wool, and his description is reproduced in most of the pharmacopœias published up to the eighteenth century. It was also used by the ancients as a cosmetic, and Ovid mentions in his " Ars Amatoria, " that the Roman ladies anointed their faces and skin with œsypus brought from Athens. Ordinary soaps often cause pimples, blotches and sores on the face, and prevent eruptions already formed from healing. They remove the fat and dry the skin, so that this tissue becomes hard, inelastic and rough, and loses its natural colour. Lanoline Soap, on the other hand, containing as it does the natural fat of the skin is acknowledged by dermatologists to be the very best preservative of this tissue, restoring its soft, pliable and elastic nature, and healthful surface.

Lanoline has also been acknowledged by the highest authorities as a hair preservative. Hair can no longer be regarded as an effete and dead tissue, but in a certain though limited sense, an organ capable of elaboration. During its growth it can elaborate a cholesterine fat compatible with water, and it is this which maintains the hair lustrous and soft without greasiness. Lanoline Pomade since its introduction has been recommended by the profession as a natural unguent for preserving the hair. " The fatty acids produced by the decomposition of oils and fats are peculiarly injurious, and it is to be feared that the existence of such in many of the ordinary pomades is only concealed by the perfume." (*Jamieson*).

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The first of the so-called representative matches against the Australians ended in accordance with general anticipation. Some of the Englishmen did nothing to justify their selection on the first day, and had it not been for George Ulyett's fine hitting we might have had a different story to tell. Objection was taken to the alleged action of the Middlesex Executive whereby Mr. Stoddart was prevented from playing. We do not know whether the report is correct or not, but we must certainly demur to the dictum that " a match between England and Australia should outweigh everything else. " A match between England and Australia is of no importance whatever in comparison with an inter-county contest, and it would be small consolation for the authorities at Bramall Lane or Old Trafford to find that they had lost a county match by permitting some of their best men to assist the Surrey or Marylebone Club in gathering in a large amount of gate money. County cricket is the backbone of the game, and its claims must have precedence.

Although the England and Australia match is just a week old, it cannot be allowed to fade into the past without one more word. A word of rejoicing that the perennial W. G. came off so strongly in the second innings. His 75, for confident strength, was the best piece of batting in the match.

It's quite like old times to see how the old gentleman is scoring just now—94 against Lancashire, 5 and 98 against Yorkshire within the space of five days.

I should like to have W. G. on my side. In cricket of course, at any time, but also on amended versions of the laws and principles of the game. Just at present I would especially like to ask him whether he does'nt think it's time that the question of ridiculously uneven drawn games should be considered. I need hardly point the moral to him, seeing that Gloucestershire, thanks to this unfair system, is still at the bottom of the chief counties list. As a matter of fact, on any fair system, they would have scored two victories. The tribunal for which I hebdomadally pine would have certainly given Gloucestershire the match against Kent two or three weeks ago, and almost as certainly have repeated the performance in respect to the Lancashire and Gloucestershire match. In both cases the mere accident of rain robbed the western county of a win.

What is the matter with the great Arthur ? He did little or nothing against the Australians ; against Middlesex he was caught at point for 0, and in the second innings had only time to get 10. True, against Derbyshire he has made 45 this week. But what's Derbyshire bowling, even with Spofforth thrown in ? And what's 45 to Shrewsbury ?

After being satisfactory beaten in London, the Australians went down to Brighton, and thrashed the unfortunate Sussex eleven. In 1882 Murdock scored 286 not out against Sussex, and their bowling seems still to his taste. True, he offered no fewer than four chances which the fieldsmen modestly declined to accept but the County bowling is still good enough to justify the praises which have been awarded to the Australian captain for his 158. " Centuries " have not been plentiful during the present tour. Now that Murdock has followed Trott's example, we may expect to see Barrett getting the coveted three figures. The Doctor has played wonderfully well during the last three weeks, and his innings at Lord's was simply invaluable to his side. We are glad to see that Bean, the Notts professional who has been imported by Sussex, scored 100 against the Colonial bowlers, who were *not*, however, Ferris and Turner.

Of the bowlers, after the immortal pair, Charlton has shaped the best. His excellent performance in the second innings of Sussex and some good work done in both innings of Kent confirm the opinion of some of us that Turner and Ferris might profitably have been given a little more rest—Lyons, Trumble, and Charlton a little more work. In the Sussex match Walter Humphreys's slows were, as usual with the Australians, more effective than any amount of fast bowling, and that rattling and energetic young bat, Bean, smote up a fine 100. This he followed up at the Ov[illegible] On this year's form one almost wonders that Bean hasn't been played in representative matches instead [illegible]

Let me not, in dealing with the cricket giants, forget to celebrate the doughty deeds of the Leicestershire W.'s—Wheeler and Warren—who made within 14 of 200 for the first wicket against Essex. Nor let us forget how Robbie Henderson has been heaping coals of fire upon the heads of the Surrey Selection Committee. They leave him out of a match or two, he plays in second elevens, and gets 190's they give him a chance against Derbyshire, and he scores 96 and takes three wickets, and another chance against Sussex, when he knocks up 46. His namesake, Bobby Abel, more in sorrow than in anger, signalised his return to the Surrey eleven by getting 11, unfortunately run out, and 79. But, after all, the task of the Selection Committee for Surrey is no easy one. They really have about 15 players, any one of whom is good enough. Still, there'll be a chance next season for another fast bowler, especially if he can bat a bit. Flowers has not been doing badly for Nottinghamshire. He earned the unpleasant " duck " against Middlesex, but he got three wickets, whilst against Derbyshire the wickets became eight and the 0 expanded into 21.

For the middle of July bad weather robbed Lancashire of a certain victory over Yorkshire. On Saturday the 28th ult. the rain came to the rescue of Lancashire in the match with Gloucestershire, and the account with the watergod is therefore balanced. No one will deny that Gloucestershire had an extremely good prospect of winning the match if the weather had kept as fine as it was on Friday afternoon ; but in the circumstances cricket was out of the question, and the contest was abandoned. The cricket during the two days was full of interest. Dr. W. G. Grace came down fresh from his splendid display in the match against Australia, and his runs were made in a manner worthy of his reputation. Some cavil was raised at one of the umpires for not giving the champion out, caught at the wicket, when a confident appeal was made very early in the innings, but the umpire thought the batsman was not out, and very properly said so. Whether his decision was erroneous or not, the result was that the spectators saw precisely what they came to see—namely, the champion hitting first rate bowling to all parts of the field. There is a tradition about the champion that on one occasion in playing against a Twenty-two he went in first and was obviously out " lbw " to the first ball ; but the umpire gave him " not out," and the great batsman thereupon began to hit in a style which amply rewarded that umpire for his leniency. Grace hit, indeed, so heavily and so long that his score was counted by hundreds, and the third day found him still at the wicket. The umpire is said to have excused himself on the ground that he " wanted to see him play "—and he had enough of it before the stumps were drawn.

The Yorkshiremen have won two more matches neither of them of the first class, but satisfactory as showing that the county can win even when Peel and Ulyett are away. A weak eleven defeated Leicestershire by nine wickets, and later in the week the county scored an easy victory over a Marylebone Club team, thanks to Mr. F. S. Jackson and Moorhouse (105), who came very strongly to the front. Referring last week to the breakdown of the Yorkshire eleven in batting, we asked " If *this* is their form, what of the Australians whom they have twice beaten ? " A correspondent, who misinterpreted our meaning, reminds us that the Australians have won a great victory over Lancashire ; and he argues, of course, that if a " line " is to be taken through the Colonials, Yorkshire stands immeasurably higher than Lancashire. No one can deny that the " in and out running," so to speak, has been very remarkable this year ; but we reserve the solution of the puzzle for the man who believes that he was justly given out " leg before."

Mr. Spofforth was not able to play for Derbyshire against Surrey and the Surrey men scored heavily. Mr. Key made 137 runs, and the total was carried to 541. Some of the Derbyshire players did extremely well against Sharpe and the other Surrey bowlers (Lohmann was away ;) and Mr. Wright's 122 was a masterly innings. Mr. Key ought to have been out before he had scored 20, and other serious mistakes were made. Leicester has defeated Essex by an innings and 23 runs. The two professionals Warren and Wheeler made shocking examples of the Essex bowlers ; but Burns, a Lancashire " emigrant," scored 101 not out against the best efforts of Pougher. Burns is one of a not numerous class of good Lancashire cricketers who are found playing for other counties. We do not " raise " many in the county, unfortunately, and have none to spare for export. In this respect we compare very badly with Yorkshire and Notts.

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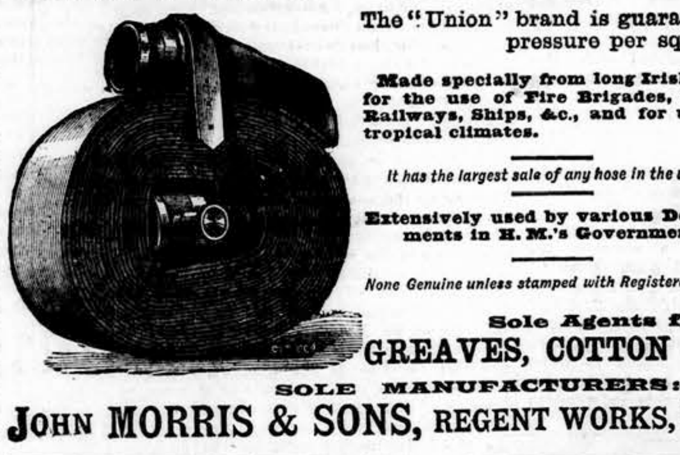

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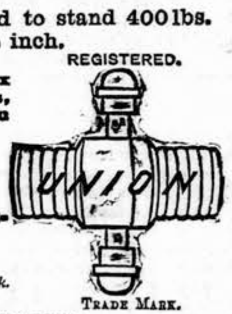

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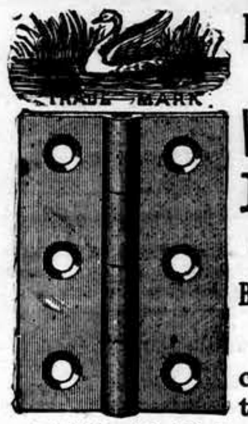

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give at trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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